Annual Planning Information Report

Texas

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PREFACE

The Annual Planning Information Report (APIR) is intended for use as a tool by planners to focus on those segments of the population who are most in need of the services planners might be able to provide. The APIR projects population and labor force characteristics for the coming fiscal year and traces changes between Census data and the projected information.

Data is provided for special "target" groups such as the Economically Disadvantaged, the long-term unemployed, and those receiving welfare payments, who are likely candidates for training and other assistance programs. Detailed data is also provided on minority segments of the population.

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Section 1. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Preliminary Census figures indicate that there were 14,152,339 people living in Texas in 1980, an increase of 26 percent from 1970. Approximately 80 percent of the total population in 1980 lived in the metropolitan areas of the State.

An additional 450,000 residents are expected in Texas by 1982, with expansion spread through most of the counties in the State. The Nonwhite and Hispanic sectors will exhibit stronger growth than the White segment in the coming year.

In FY 1981 there were 28 Prime Sponsorships operating in Texas under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. Twenty-seven of these Prime Sponsors were formed of specific cities and/or counties; the Balance of State Sponsorship contained the remaining 112 counties or parts of counties.

The Balance of State (BOS) area is projected to have a combined population in 1982 of 2,136,800, an increase of five percent from the 1980 preliminary Census estimate for the same area. More than half of the expected BOS population will be female, and some 17 percent of the total will be Nonwhite.

The BOS area will have an overall labor force participation rate of about 61 percent, and some 898,000 persons will be either working or seeking jobs within this area in 1982. Hispanics will comprise some 18 percent of the projected labor force. Both the female and the Nonwhite sectors will be participating to a greater extent in the 1982 labor force.

An additional 1,672,400 jobholders were added to the Texas labor force between 1970 and 1980, a 38 percent increase. Growth in employment slowed in 1980 from the pace set in the previous two years; while unemployment averaged 5.3 percent, up moderately.

Projections call for 6,450,900 employed persons and 382,700 jobless in the coming year, with an unemployment rate of 5.6 percent. While males will make up 55 percent of the workers, females will constitute more than half of the unemployed in 1982.

Some 1,400,000 new jobs were added in the nonagricultural wage and salary category in the five years between 1975 and 1980, for a 31 percent increase. The nonmanufacturing industries contributed more additions than the manufacturing industries, but manufacturing is fast becoming one of Texas' more important growth areas.

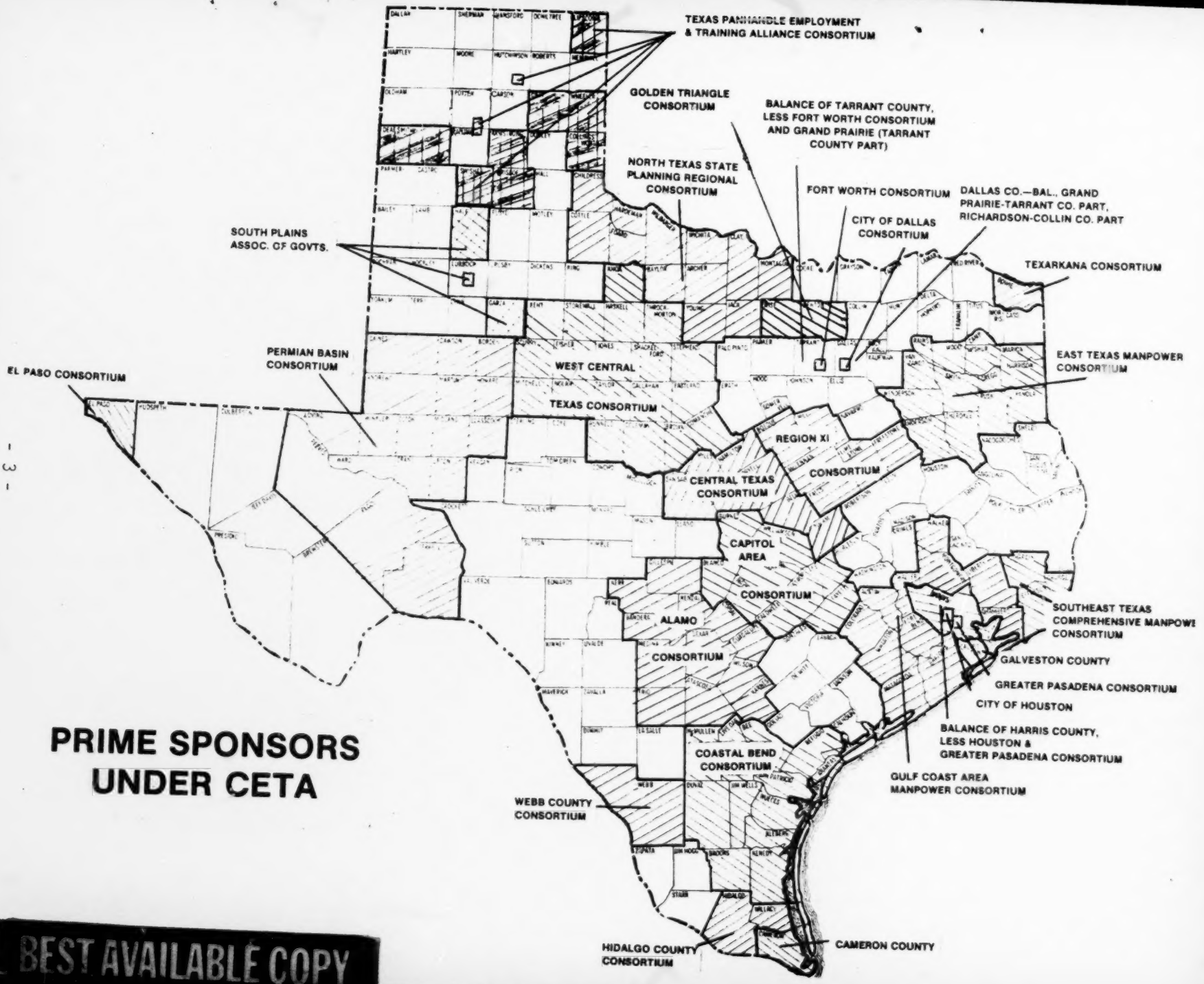
The strongest growth industry in 1980 was mining, which expanded by more than 16 percent over the year. The search for new oil and gas sources has spurred activity in this sector.

The disparity between unemployment and the many unfilled jobs in the State is partially the result of a mismatch between the job and the jobless. TEC had some 17,000 nonagricultural job openings available in the fourth quarter of 1980, and about half of these had been open for 30 days or more. The largest number of openings was in clerical and sales jobs.

An additional 235,000 jobs are expected in the State by 1982, with increases spread throughout most occupations. A few groups, however, will contribute a larger number of new positions; for example, the professional, technical and managerial category, medical workers, and clerical support jobs.

Of those seeking work in 1982, more than 25 percent will be Nonwhite, and over one-fifth are expected to be Hispanic. Close to one-third of the jobless will be under 20 years old, with another 25 percent in the 20-24 year-old group.

Some 1,455,700 economically disadvantaged are expected to be in need of employment-related services by 1982. Hispanics will make up 28 percent of these disadvantaged, and Nonwhites will comprise one-fourth of the total. About 1,324,100 different individuals will be unemployed at some time during the coming year, and 95,800 are projected to remain unemployed for 15 weeks or longer. An estimated 275,340 persons are expected to be employed part-time for economic reasons in 1982.


TEXAS PANHANDLE EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING ALLIANCE CONSORTIUM
GOLDEN TRIANGLE CONSORTIUM
BALANCE OF TARRANT COUNTY, LESS FORT WORTH CONSORTIUM AND GRAND PRAIRIE (TARRANT COUNTY PART)
NORTH TEXAS STATE PLANNING REGIONAL CONSORTIUM
FORT WORTH CONSORTIUM
DALLAS CO.—BAL., GRAND PRAIRIE-TARRANT CO. PART, RICHARDSON-COLLIN CO. PART
CITY OF DALLAS CONSORTIUM
SOUTH PLAINS ASSOC. OF GOVTS.
TEXARKANA CONSORTIUM
PERMIAN BASIN CONSORTIUM
EL PASO CONSORTIUM
WEST CENTRAL TEXAS CONSORTIUM
EAST TEXAS MANPOWER CONSORTIUM
REGION XI CONSORTIUM
CENTRAL TEXAS CONSORTIUM
CAPITOL AREA CONSORTIUM
ALAMO CONSORTIUM
SOUTHEAST TEXAS COMPREHENSIVE MANPOWER CONSORTIUM
GALVESTON COUNTY
GREATER PASADENA CONSORTIUM
CITY OF HOUSTON
BALANCE OF HARRIS COUNTY, LESS HOUSTON & GREATER PASADENA CONSORTIUM
COASTAL BEND CONSORTIUM
GULF COAST AREA MANPOWER CONSORTIUM
WEBB COUNTY CONSORTIUM
HIDALGO COUNTY CONSORTIUM
CAMERON COUNTY

PRIME SPONSORS UNDER CETA

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CETA PRIME SPONSORS
With Component Counties
and/or Cities

Alamo Consortium

City of San Antonio
Balance of Bexar County
(excluding San Antonio City)
Atascosa County
Bandera County
Comal County
Frio County
Gillespie County
Guadalupe County
Karnes County
Kendall County
Kerr County
Medina County
Wilson County

Balance of Harris County - Less City of Houston & Greater Pasadena Consortium plus City of Lomax

Balance of Tarrant County - Less Fort Worth Consortium and City of Grand Prairie (Tarrant Co. Part) plus City of Hurst

Cameron County

Capital Area Manpower Consortium

Austin City
Balance of Travis County
(excluding Austin City)
Bastrop County
Blanco County
Burnet County
Caldwell County
Fayette County
Hays County
Lee County
Williamson County

Central Texas Manpower Consortium

Bell County
Coryell County
Hamilton County
Lampasas County
Milam County
Mills County
San Saba County

Coastal Bend Manpower Consortium

Corpus Christi City
Balance of Nueces County (excluding Corpus Christi City)
Bee County
Brooks County
Duval County
Jim Wells County
Kenedy County
Kleberg County
Live Oak County
McMullen County
San Patricio County

Dallas City

Dallas County Consortium - Less City of Dallas, Grand Prairie (Tarrant Co. Part), and Richardson (Collin Co. Part)

East Texas Manpower Consortium

Anderson County
Camp County
Cherokee County
Gregg County
Harrison County
Henderson County
Marion County
Panola County
Rains County
Rusk County
Smith County
Upshur County
Van Zandt County
Wood County

El Paso Consortium

El Paso City
Balance of El Paso County (excluding El Paso City)

(CETA Prime Sponsors Continued)

Fort Worth Consortium

Fort Worth City
Arlington City
Bedford City
Euless City
Haltom City
White Settlement City

Galveston County

Golden Triangle Consortium:

Denton County
Wise County

Greater Pasadena Consortium

Pasadena City
Deer Park City
El Lago City
Nassau Bay City
Seabrook City
South Houston City
Taylor Lake Village City

Gulf Coast Area Manpower Consortium

Austin County
Brazoria County
Chambers County
Colorado County
Fort Bend County
Liberty County
Matagorda County
Montgomery County
Walker County
Waller County
Wharton County

Hidalgo County Consortium

Hidalgo County
Willacy County

Houston City

North Texas State Planning Regional Consortium

Archer County
Baylor County
Childress County
Clay County
Cottle County
Foard County

(continued)

North Texas State Planning Regional Consortium (continued)

Hardeman County
Jack County
Montague County
Wichita County
Wilbarger County
Young County

Permian Basin Consortium

Andrews County
Borden County
Crane County
Dawson County
Ector County
Gaines County
Glasscock County
Howard County
Loving County
Martin County
Midland County
Pecos County
Reeves County
Terrell County
Upton County
Ward County
Winkler County

Region XI Consortium

Waco City
Balance of McLennan County (excluding Waco City)
Bosque County
Falls County
Freestone County
Hill County
Limestone County

S. E. Texas Comprehensive Manpower

Beaumont City
Balance of Jefferson County (excluding Beaumont City)
Hardin County
Orange County

South Plains Association of Governments

Lubbock City
Garza County
Hale County

(CETA Prime Sponsors continued)

Texarkana Consortium

Texarkana City, Texas
Balance of Bowie County (excluding Texarkana City, Texas)
Little River County, Arkansas
Miller County, Arkansas

Texas Panhandle Employment and Training Alliance Consortium *

Amarillo City
Borger City
Pampa City
Armstrong County
Briscoe County
Collingsworth County
Deaf Smith County
Gray County (Balance)
Lipscomb County
Swisher County
Wheeler County

Webb County

West Central Texas Consortium

Brown County
Callahan County
Coleman County
Comanche County
Eastland County
Fisher County
Haskell County
Jones County
Kent County
Knox County
Mitchell County
Nolan County
Runnels County
Scurry County
Shackelford County
Stephens County
Stonewall County
Taylor County
Throckmorton County

Counties in Balance of State:

Angelina County
Aransas County
Bailey County
Brazos County
Brewster County
Burleson County
Calhoun County
Carson County
Cass County
Castro County
Cochran County
Coke County
Collin County (Balance)
Concho County
Cooke County
Crockett County
Crosby County
Culberson County
Dallam County
Delta County
De Witt County
Dickens County
Dimmit County
Donley County
Edwards County
Ellis County
Erath County
Fannin County
Floyd County
Franklin County
Goliad County
Gonzales County
Grayson County
Grimes County
Hall County
Hansford County (Balance)
Hartley County
Hemphill County
Hockley County
Hood County
Hopkins County
Houston County
Hudspeth County
Hunt County

(continued)

*Tentative definition for FY 1982.

(CETA Prime Sponsors continued)

Balance of State (continued)

Hutchinson County (Balance)
Irion County
Jackson County
Jasper County
Jeff Davis County
Jim Hogg County
Johnson County
Kaufman County
Kimble County
King County
Kinney County
Lamar County
Lamb County
La Salle County
Lavaca County
Leon County
Llano County
Lubbock County (Balance)
Lynn County
McCulloch County
Madison County
Mason County
Maverick County
Menard County
Moore County
Morris County
Motley County
Nacogdoches County
Navarro County
Newton County
Ochiltree County (Balance)
Oldham County
Palo Pinto County
Parker County
Parmer County
Polk County
Potter County (Balance)
Presidio County
Randall County (Balance)
Reagan County
Real County
Red River County
Refugio County
Roberts County
Robertson County
Rockwall County
Sabine County
San Augustine County
San Jacinto County
Schleicher County
Shelby County
Sherman County
Somervell County
Starr County
Sterling County
Sutton County
Terry County
Titus County
Tom Green County
Trinity County
Tyler County
Uvalde County
Val Verde County
Victoria County
Washington County
Yoakum County
Zapata County
Zavala County

Section 2. DESCRIPTION OF STATE

A. Definition of Area

The State of Texas includes a variety of landscapes, totaling some 267,338 square miles of land and water. Texas is one of the most diverse states in the U. S., with mountains to the west, the Gulf Coast to the south, the Piney Woods to the east, and the lower portion of the Great Plains to the north. This variety also extends to the economic composition of the State, which has a stable base due to the wide range of industry which has been attracted to Texas. Although nonagricultural jobs comprised the majority of the employment in the State, agriculture still plays an important part in Texas' economy.

The population of Texas has expanded by 26 percent between 1970 and 1980. In 1970, the population counted in the Census totaled 11,196,730, while in 1980, the preliminary Census count was 14,152,339. During this decade, the number of Texas residents surpassed that of Pennsylvania, and the State now ranks third in the Nation in population. Approximately 80 percent of the 1980 population was living in the metropolitan areas of the State, a slight rise from the 78 percent which lived in these 53 counties in 1970.

It is projected that in 1982 there will be some 14,603,100 people residing in Texas, an increase of over 450,000 from 1980. While most of this expansion will occur in the metropolitan areas, the majority of the rural counties in the State will also show moderate expansion over this period. The 53 metropolitan counties showed a 29 percent

increase between 1970 and 1980, and it is expected that much of the projected increase between 1980 and 1982 will occur in these areas.

In Fiscal Year 1981, there were 28 CETA Prime Sponsor Jurisdictions operating in Texas, which encompass all counties in the State. Prime Sponsors are units of State and local government which conduct training programs under auspices of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. In FY 1981 there were 27 specific Prime Sponsorships containing all or parts of 142 counties in Texas. The remaining 112 counties form the Balance of State Prime Sponsorship, which is operated by the Office of the Governor.

The Balance of State (BOS) area includes seven partial counties -- those where a city or cities within the county is part of a designated Prime Sponsorship but the remainder of the county is not included in that area. These counties in FY 1981 included: Collin County (less City of Richardson), Hansford County (less Gruver and Spearman Cities)*, Hutchinson County (minus Borger City), Lubbock County (minus City of Lubbock), Ochiltree County (less Perryton City)*, and Potter and Randall Counties (less Amarillo City).

The population of this Balance of State area in 1970 was estimated at 1,632,100. The same area had an estimated population in 1980 of 2,038,300 an increase of some 25 percent over the decade. It is projected that the 1982 population of the BOS area will be 2,136,800, a five percent increase from 1980. These BOS counties will comprise some 15 percent of the total projected population of the State in 1982.

*Tentative definition for FY 1982.

Females will comprise 52 percent of the 1982 BOS area population, a slight increase from the 51 percent shown for 1970. About 17 percent of the projected population in the BOS sponsorship will be considered "Nonwhite". The number of Nonwhites has shown substantial growth from 1970, when only 11 percent of the BOS area's estimated population was Nonwhite.

It is projected that some 60.7 percent of those 16 years old and over in the BOS area in 1982 will be participants in the labor force. An estimated 898,000 persons in this 112-county area will either be working or seeking jobs at that time. While the majority of the labor force will still be composed of males, the number of females continues to rise. In 1970, women made up 36 percent of the labor force in the BOS area, and they are expected to comprise 43 percent of the total in 1982.

The number of persons in the Nonwhite category in the BOS area labor force is also expected to expand by 1982, from 9.8 percent in 1970 to 11.3 percent in 1982. A larger percentage of the Nonwhite labor force will be female -- 49 percent compared to 42 percent for the White category. Approximately 18 percent of the 1982 labor force in the BOS area is projected to be Hispanic.

B. Economic Developments and Outlook

In the decade between 1970 and 1980, some 1,672,400 additional jobholders were added to the Texas labor force, for a 38 percent increase. While employment in 1980 surpassed the six million mark for the first time in Texas, growth was not as substantial as that experienced in the previous two years. Total employment increased by 160,000 between 1979 and 1980, for a 2.7 percent advance over the year.

This compared to a 4.2 percent expansion between 1978 and 1979, when 246,000 additional Texans obtained jobs.

After two years of respite from higher unemployment rates in 1978 and 1979, Texas had an annual average unemployment rate in 1980 of 5.3 percent. While this rate is still much lower than the National average and those of many other States, unemployment in Texas over the year was up by some 29 percent. Texas is fortunate to have a varied, wide-based economy which is much less susceptible to economic recessions that those of many other states. When an industry is hit by an economic crisis and workers are laid off, most of them are absorbed by other, less affected industries.

Employment projections for 1982 indicate that there will be some 6,450,900 Texans employed and 382,700 unemployed, with an unemployment rate of 5.6 percent. Disparities exist between the composition of those holding jobs and those who are seeking work, both between sexes and among ethnic and racial groups. Of those holding jobs, some 55 percent will be males; however, females will comprise 57 percent of the total unemployed in 1982.

While the White group will make up 88 percent of the employed in the coming year, only 74 percent of the jobless will be White. Nonwhites will constitute only 12 percent of the jobholders, but will make up over one-fourth of the unemployed. Some 17 percent of the employed in 1982 are expected to be Hispanic, and 22 percent of those unemployed will be in that group.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

The total civilian population of Texas in 1982 is expected to reach 14,603,100 -- an increase of one-third from the 1970 total.

More than half of the 1982 population will be females, with 52 percent of the total. The number of women living in Texas will increase by one-third between 1970 and 1982, and some 7,547,100 females are expected in the 1982 population. The male population is also projected to increase -- at about the same rate as females -- with an estimated 7,056,000 in the 1982 population.

The Hispanic and Nonwhite sectors of the population are expected to exhibit stronger growth patterns between 1970 and 1982 than the White segment. The Hispanic population is projected to total 2,849,400 in 1982, or 20 percent of the expected total. This group should record a 42 percent increase between 1970 and 1982. The Nonwhite segment of the population will reach 1,933,000 in the coming year, a 35 percent increase from 1970. This group is expected to comprise 13 percent of the total population in 1982.

The State's labor force will continue expansion through 1982, with some 6,833,600 persons either holding jobs or seeking work in 1982. Participation in the labor force by women will keep increasing as more females either seek work voluntarily or are forced by the economy to find jobs. The actual number of women in the labor force will have more than doubled between 1970 and 1982, while the number of men in the labor force is expected to increase by about 40 percent during the same period.

The number of labor force participants has climbed through the 'Seventies, and is expected to rise by some 62 percent between 1970 and 1982. Some 17 percent of the projected labor force will be Hispanic residents, and this group will have increased by two-thirds since 1970.

Nonwhites will comprise 13 percent of the 1982 labor force, and the number participating at that time will have grown by 54 percent since 1970.

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR TEXAS COUNTIES[1/]

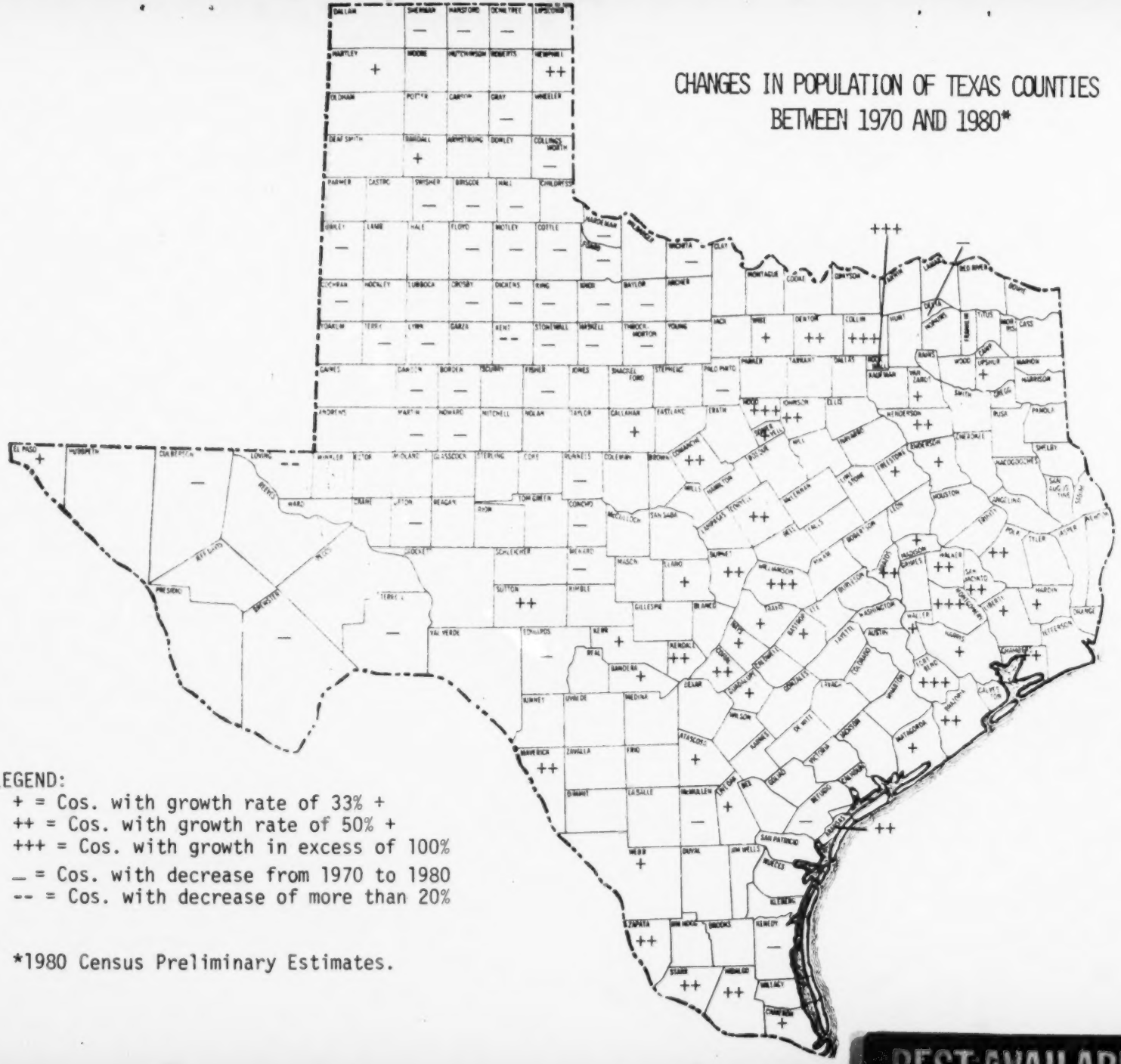
County	1980	% Chg. From 1970	County	1980	% Chg. From 1970
Anderson	38,147	37.3	Cooke	28,042	19.5
Andrews	13,284	28.1	Coryell	56,497	60.0
Angelina	63,987	29.7	Cottle	2,996	-6.5
Aransas	14,319	60.9	Crane	4,597	10.2
Archer	7,250	25.9	Crockett	4,588	18.1
Armstrong	1,980	4.5	Crosby	8,941	-1.6
Atascosa	25,092	34.2	Culberson	3,319	-3.2
Austin	17,689	27.9			
			Dallam	6,555	9.0
Bailey	8,135	-4.1	Dallas	1,551,032	16.8
Bandera	7,013	47.7	Dawson	16,194	-2.5
Bastrop	24,419	41.2	Deaf Smith	21,146	11.3
Baylor	4,881	-6.5	Delta	4,820	-2.2
Bee	25,990	14.3	Denton	142,115	87.9
Bell	157,508	26.5	De Witt	18,854	1.0
Bexar	982,589	18.3	Dickens	3,537	-5.4
Blanco	4,623	29.6	Dimmit	11,435	26.5
Borden	857	-3.5	Donley	4,204	15.5
Bosque	13,263	20.9	Duval	12,504	6.7
Bowie	74,928	8.7			
Brazoria	167,055	54.2	Eastland	19,446	7.5
Brazos	93,487	61.2	Ector	115,204	24.3
Brewster	7,578	-2.6	Edwards	2,048	-2.8
Briscoe	2,578	-7.7	Ellis	58,708	25.9
Brooks	8,537	6.6	El Paso	478,834	33.3
Brown	33,026	27.6	Erath	22,336	23.1
Burleson	12,256	22.6			
Burnet	17,628	54.4	Falls	17,985	4.0
			Fannin	23,973	5.6
Caldwell	23,033	8.8	Fayette	18,824	6.7
Calhoun	19,580	9.8	Fisher	5,816	-8.3
Callahan	11,039	34.5	Floyd	9,914	-10.2
Cameron	208,125	48.3	Foard	2,137	-3.3
Camp	9,227	15.3	Fort Bend	130,508	149.5
Carson	6,622	4.2	Franklin	6,932	31.0
Cass	28,973	20.1	Freestone	14,791	33.1
Castro	10,562	1.6	Frio	13,841	24.0
Chambers	18,478	51.6			
Cherokee	37,633	17.6	Gaines	13,199	13.9
Childress	6,981	5.7	Galveston	194,091	14.3
Clay	9,528	17.9	Garza	5,364	1.4
Cochran	4,769	-10.5	Gillespie	13,467	27.6
Coke	3,200	3.7	Glasscock	1,308	13.2
Coleman	10,361	0.7	Goliad	5,143	5.6
Collin	143,785	114.9	Gonzales	16,867	3.0
Collingsworth	4,638	-2.5	Gray	26,394	-2.1
Colorado	18,815	6.7	Grayson	89,199	7.2
Comal	36,170	50.0	Gregg	98,475	30.0
Comanche	12,593	5.8	Grimes	13,636	15.0
Concho	2,908	-1.0	Guadalupe	46,682	39.1

County	1980	From 1970
Hale	37,539	10.0
Hall	5,571	-7.4
Hamilton	8,269	14.9
Hansford	6,213	-2.2
Hardeman	6,353	-6.5
Hardin	40,602	35.4
Harris	2,395,365	37.5
Harrison	51,624	15.1
Hartley	3,976	42.9
Haskell	7,741	-9.1
Hays	39,983	44.6
Hemphill	5,308	72.1
Henderson	41,635	57.3
Hidalgo	279,187	53.8
Hill	25,067	10.9
Hockley	23,377	14.6
Hood	16,872	164.9
Hopkins	25,239	21.9
Houston	22,260	24.7
Howard	33,285	-11.9
Hudspeth	2,748	14.9
Hunt	55,203	15.1
Hutchinson	26,029	6.5
Irion	1,397	30.6
Jack	7,399	10.3
Jackson	13,252	2.1
Jasper	30,741	24.5
Jeff Davis	1,648	7.9
Jefferson	248,156	0.7
Jim Hogg	5,195	11.6
Jim Wells	36,278	9.8
Johnson	67,306	47.1
Jones	17,212	6.9
Karnes	13,594	1.0
Kaufman	38,958	20.3
Kendall	10,651	52.9
Kenedy	553	-18.4
Kent	1,144	-20.2
Kerr	28,953	48.8
Kimble	4,063	4.1
King	433	-6.7
Kinney	2,304	14.9
Kleberg	33,278	0.3
Knox	5,329	-10.8
Lamar	41,745	15.8
Lamb	18,564	4.5
Lampasas	12,039	29.1
La Salle	5,562	10.9
Lavaca	18,935	5.8
Lee	10,302	28.0
Leon	9,559	9.4
Liberty	47,011	42.4
Limestone	20,118	11.1
Lipscomb	3,747	7.5
Live Oak	9,659	44.2
Llano	10,028	43.7
Loving	91	-44.5
Lubbock	211,846	18.2
Lynn	8,622	-5.3
McCulloch	8,688	1.4
McLennan	170,590	15.6
McMullen	791	-27.8
Madison	10,596	37.7
Marion	10,177	19.5
Martin	4,695	-1.7
Mason	3,627	8.1
Matagorda	37,923	35.9
Maverick	31,329	73.2
Medina	23,063	13.9
Menard	2,342	-11.5
Midland	82,311	25.8
Milam	22,718	13.4
Mills	4,505	7.0
Mitchell	9,082	0.1
Montague	17,391	13.5
Montgomery	127,702	158.1
Moore	16,565	17.8
Morris	14,338	16.5
Motley	1,902	-12.7
Nacogdoches	46,705	28.4
Navarro	35,198	13.0
Newton	13,175	13.0
Nolan	17,373	7.1
Nueces	266,692	12.3
Ochiltree	9,615	-0.9
Oldham	2,291	1.5
Orange	83,616	17.5
Palo Pinto	23,988	-17.2
Panola	20,422	28.5
Parker	44,333	30.8
Parmer	10,510	0.0
Pecos	14,641	6.5
Polk	24,353	68.5
Potter	98,585	8.9
Presidio	5,169	6.8
Rains	4,846	29.2

County	1980	% Chg. From 1970	County	1980	% Chg. From 1970
Randall	74,965	39.1	Throckmorton	2,054	-6.8
Reagan	4,126	27.4	Titus	21,158	26.7
Real	2,488	23.6	Tom Green	84,215	18.5
Red River	15,946	11.5	Travis	416,315	40.9
Reeves	15,682	5.1	Trinity	9,437	23.7
Refugio	9,257	-2.5	Tyler	16,164	30.2
Roberts	1,187	22.8			
Robertson	14,693	2.1	Upshur	28,181	34.3
Rockwall	14,433	104.8	Upton	4,645	-1.1
Runnels	11,840	-2.2	Uvalde	22,464	29.5
Rusk	40,691	19.3			
			Val Verde	35,722	30.0
Sabine	8,714	21.2	Van Zandt	31,187	40.8
San Augustine	8,578	9.2	Victoria	68,665	27.7
San Jacinto	11,372	69.7			
San Patricio	57,521	21.6	Walker	41,773	50.9
San Saba	5,838	5.4	Waller	19,321	35.3
Schleicher	2,795	22.7	Ward	14,024	7.7
Scurry	18,176	15.3	Washington	21,953	16.5
Shackelford	3,926	18.1	Webb	99,027	35.9
Shelby	23,087	17.4	Wharton	39,993	8.9
Sherman	3,178	-13.1	Wheeler	7,108	10.5
Smith	127,178	31.0	Wichita	120,380	-0.2
Somervell	4,102	46.9	Wilbarger	15,734	2.5
Starr	26,998	52.5	Willacy	17,306	11.1
Stephens	9,898	17.6	Williamson	76,061	103.9
Sterling	1,209	14.5	Wilson	16,540	26.8
Stonewall	2,395	-0.1	Winkler	9,961	3.3
Sutton	5,120	61.3	Wise	26,250	33.3
Swisher	9,726	-6.2	Wood	24,678	32.8
Tarrant	856,499	19.7	Yoakum	8,305	13.1
Taylor	110,834	13.3	Young	18,994	23.3
Terrell	1,605	-17.3			
Terry	13,713	-2.9	Zapata	6,594	51.5
			Zavala	11,778	3.6

1/ Preliminary 1980 Census estimates of population, Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

CHANGES IN POPULATION OF TEXAS COUNTIES BETWEEN 1970 AND 1980*



LEGEND:

+ = Cos. with growth rate of 33% +
++ = Cos. with growth rate of 50% +
+++ = Cos. with growth in excess of 100%
_ = Cos. with decrease from 1970 to 1980
-- = Cos. with decrease of more than 20%

*1980 Census Preliminary Estimates.

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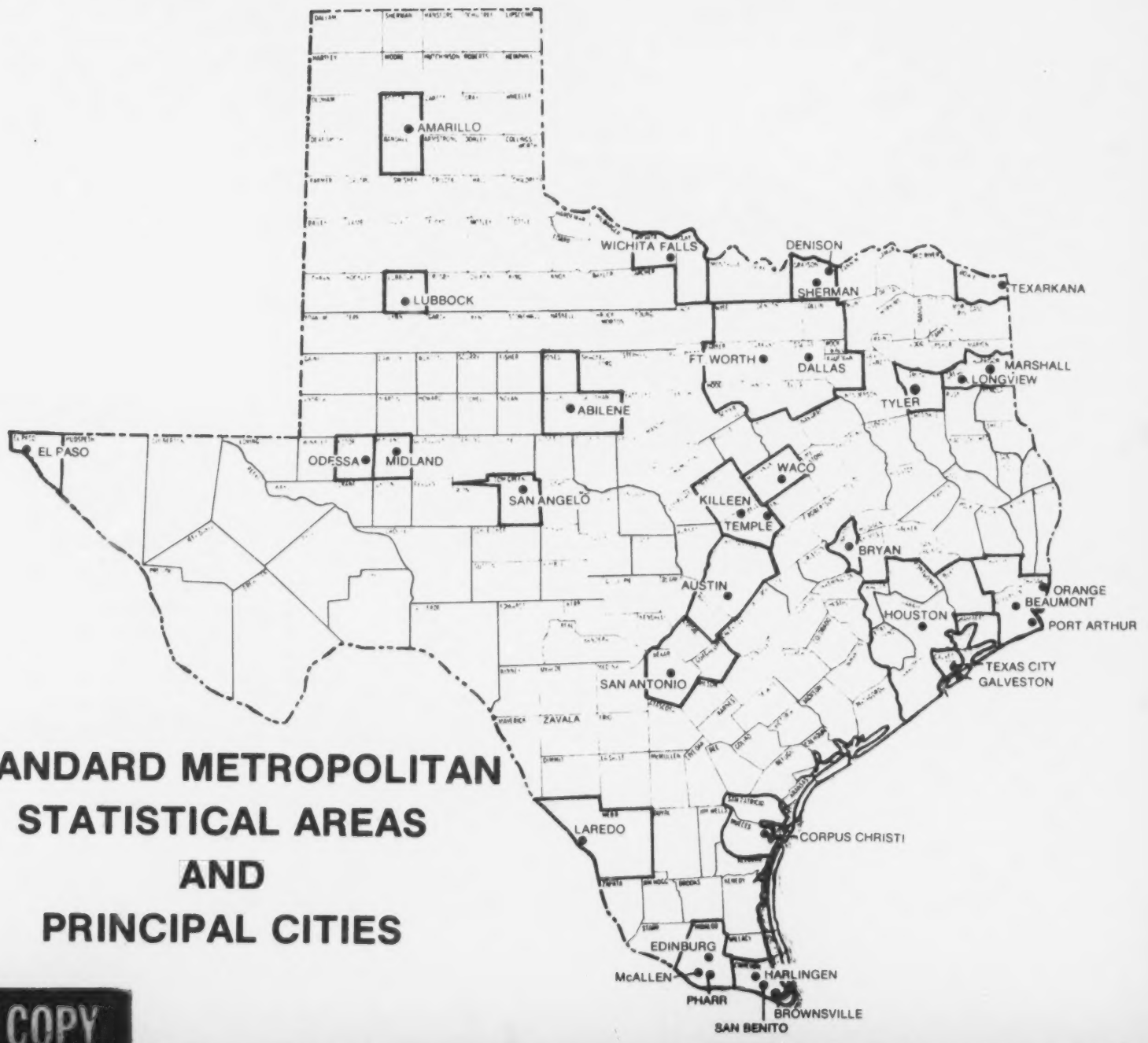

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS AND PRINCIPAL CITIES

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CIVILIAN POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS DATA
BY RACE, SEX AND AGE
STATE OF TEXAS

MALES

	1970				1982 1/			
Age Group	Total	White	Hispanic*	Nonwhite	Total	White	Hispanic*	Nonwhite
0 - 4	507,511	429,853	133,747	77,658	672,395	561,551	188,120	110,844
5 - 9	583,818	495,943	145,365	87,875	623,156	524,174	165,115	98,982
10-14	604,292	515,573	138,781	88,719	637,072	541,468	159,733	95,604
15-19	538,778	463,918	112,352	74,860	688,956	586,200	150,573	102,756
20-24	387,029	339,762	66,801	47,267	614,639	528,342	118,877	86,297
25-29	349,047	308,979	61,107	40,068	624,193	546,090	122,870	78,103
30-34	303,614	268,820	52,901	34,794	547,410	485,606	109,261	61,804
35-39	292,451	259,284	49,767	33,167	444,876	396,453	85,237	48,423
40-44	308,868	275,525	49,041	33,343	365,141	325,316	63,437	39,825
45-49	301,970	271,099	44,143	30,871	338,804	302,581	52,952	36,223
50-54	265,814	238,282	31,067	27,532	341,969	307,320	44,561	34,649
55-59	244,152	218,079	27,866	26,073	316,754	286,372	38,660	30,382
60-64	210,925	187,537	23,438	23,388	261,941	236,096	29,512	25,845
65-69	161,671	141,468	18,551	20,203	220,562	195,524	26,396	25,038
70-74	114,500	100,493	11,921	14,007	166,732	147,462	18,433	19,270
75 +	142,738	124,787	13,957	17,951	191,394	167,803	19,297	23,591
Total	5,317,178	4,639,402	980,805	677,776	7,055,994	6,138,358	1,393,034	917,636

* The Hispanic group is included in the "White" category.
1/Projections prepared by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories.

CIVILIAN POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS DATA
BY RACE, SEX AND AGE
STATE OF TEXAS

FEMALES

	1970				1982 1/			
Age Group	Total	White	Hispanic*	Nonwhite	Total	White	Hispanic*	Nonwhite
0 - 4	490,947	413,415	128,632	77,532	628,720	522,372	174,995	106,348
5 - 9	567,980	480,182	140,745	87,798	558,686	466,568	146,969	92,118
10-14	580,569	494,009	132,976	86,560	569,638	480,096	141,628	89,542
15-19	540,291	463,628	112,281	76,663	675,919	570,331	151,138	105,588
20-24	475,870	414,174	81,431	61,696	746,607	634,394	142,739	112,213
25-29	382,631	335,454	66,343	47,177	714,054	619,294	139,341	94,760
30-34	270,726	228,154	44,898	42,572	600,728	528,105	118,824	72,623
35-39	322,657	281,714	54,072	40,943	451,209	397,149	81,416	54,060
40-44	334,789	293,729	52,281	41,060	375,221	327,907	64,270	47,314
45-49	323,747	288,359	46,953	35,388	358,292	314,207	53,729	44,085
50-54	281,648	249,943	32,587	31,705	364,334	321,654	45,032	42,680
55-59	268,937	238,810	30,515	30,127	346,592	311,118	42,001	35,474
60-64	236,570	209,776	26,217	26,794	298,516	268,108	39,144	30,408
65-69	198,759	174,411	29,650	24,348	278,652	247,815	43,368	30,837
70-74	150,405	133,870	21,419	16,535	224,679	200,906	33,149	23,773
75+	224,897	202,111	30,317	22,786	355,257	321,720	38,606	33,537
Total	5,651,423	4,901,739	1,031,317	749,684	7,547,104	6,531,744	1,456,349	1,015,360

* The Hispanic group is included in the "White" category.
1/Projections prepared by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories.

Population Characteristics Data by Race, Sex and Age
Balance of State

MALES

Age Group	1970 Total	1970 White	1970 Nonwhite	1982 1/ Total	1982 1/ White	1982 1/ Nonwhite
0 - 4	69,885	60,257	9,628	84,758	60,048	24,710
5 - 9	80,957	69,645	11,312	75,705	58,767	16,938
10-14	87,366	75,271	12,095	78,539	66,077	12,462
15-19	81,721	71,211	10,510	99,765	79,684	20,081
20-24	54,684	49,450	5,234	103,876	78,727	25,149
25-29	44,300	40,496	3,804	97,561	68,580	28,981
30-34	40,728	37,281	3,447	64,150	51,503	12,647
35-39	40,254	36,916	3,338	47,658	41,011	6,647
40-44	41,869	38,470	3,399	45,229	40,291	4,938
45-49	41,884	38,402	3,482	44,637	40,363	4,274
50-54	40,484	36,859	3,625	47,171	43,237	3,934
55-59	41,411	37,420	3,991	47,458	43,773	3,685
60-64	39,190	35,236	3,954	45,449	42,062	3,387
65-69	32,318	28,441	3,877	49,159	45,929	3,230
70-74	23,483	20,660	2,823	43,818	41,108	2,710
75+	32,285	28,301	3,984	53,038	47,569	5,469
Total	792,819	704,316	88,503	1,027,971	848,729	179,242

1/ Projections prepared by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories.

Population Characteristics Data by Race, Sex and Age
Balance of State

FEMALES

Age Group	1970 Total	1970 White	1970 Nonwhite	1982 1/ Total	1982 1/ White	1982 1/ Nonwhite
0 - 4	67,553	57,819	9,734	81,324	57,156	24,168
5 - 9	79,522	68,468	11,054	72,919	56,277	16,642
10-14	82,281	70,890	11,391	76,524	63,911	12,613
15-19	77,114	66,576	10,538	98,220	78,527	19,693
20-24	59,339	53,324	6,015	97,109	73,378	23,731
25-29	48,499	43,946	4,553	81,974	52,510	29,464
30-34	43,716	39,648	4,068	65,245	50,138	15,107
35-39	43,590	39,321	4,269	59,856	51,638	8,218
40-44	45,412	40,805	4,607	50,976	44,944	6,032
45-49	45,409	40,920	4,489	51,885	46,211	5,674
50-54	43,697	39,082	4,615	54,595	49,004	5,591
55-59	45,670	41,048	4,622	56,290	51,190	5,100
60-64	43,192	38,525	4,667	54,495	49,703	4,792
65-69	38,020	33,327	4,693	60,307	55,955	4,352
70-74	29,491	26,138	3,353	53,785	49,827	3,958
75+	46,771	42,090	4,681	93,325	84,207	9,118
Total	839,276	741,927	97,349	1,108,829	914,576	194,253

1/ Projections prepared by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories.

TEXAS LABOR FORCE

	April 1970	April 1979	April 1980	Feb. 1981	Projected 1982
Labor Force	4,571,000	6,151,700	6,266,000	6,561,600	6,833,600
Unemployment	177,000	241,300	307,000	309,700	382,700
Rate	3.9	3.9	4.9	4.7	5.6
Employment	4,394,000	5,910,400	5,959,000	6,251,900	6,450,900

RATE OF GROWTH IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

April 1970	April 1977	% Growth Rate	April 1980	% Growth Rate
4,394,000	5,910,400	34.5	5,959,000	35.6

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

	1970	1982*
Total Population	11,195,431	14,603,100
16 Years and Older	7,624,482	10,108,900
Civilian Labor Force	4,571,000	6,833,600
Participation Rate	60.0	67.6

* Projected.

Source: Texas Employment Commission, ERA Department.

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION - TEXAS
1970 - 1982*

	Total		White		Nonwhite		Hispanic**	
	1970	1982	1970	1982	1970	1982	1970	1982
MALE								
16-17	75,577	139,891	68,308	123,378	7,269	16,513	14,371	26,527
18-19	106,916	179,845	94,705	155,919	12,211	23,926	22,010	36,797
20-24	307,299	498,536	273,129	435,830	34,170	62,706	60,902	98,933
25-34	609,464	1,068,653	546,478	944,605	62,986	124,048	108,417	191,755
35-44	567,936	739,844	510,518	660,366	57,418	79,478	93,820	124,149
45-64	890,470	975,451	805,149	873,073	85,321	102,378	108,486	121,357
65 +	123,464	142,391	110,110	121,893	13,354	20,498	12,220	14,140
Total	2,681,126	3,744,611	2,408,397	3,315,064	272,729	429,547	420,226	613,658
FEMALE								
16-17	34,825	117,072	30,626	99,176	4,199	17,896	8,104	31,042
18-19	75,731	154,570	65,332	129,447	10,399	25,123	15,978	32,362
20-24	236,904	517,573	202,030	429,179	34,874	88,394	44,063	104,290
25-34	315,891	979,718	260,090	837,027	55,801	142,691	54,610	203,398
35-44	320,478	577,081	269,044	494,086	51,434	82,995	44,355	94,865
45-64	496,006	663,594	428,592	572,388	67,414	91,206	43,765	68,115
65 +	60,170	79,381	51,565	68,810	8,605	10,571	3,863	6,124
Total	1,540,005	3,088,989	1,307,279	2,630,113	232,726	458,876	214,738	540,196

* Projections prepared by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories.
** The Hispanic group is included in the "White" catetory.

STATE OF TEXAS
Labor Force Characteristics Data
by Race, Sex, and Age

Fiscal Year 1982*

TOTAL MALES

Age	Force	Employment	Unempl.	Unempl.
16-17	139,891	110,352	29,539	21.1
18-19	179,845	157,668	22,177	12.3
20-24	498,536	460,913	37,623	7.5
25-34	1,068,653	1,035,436	33,217	3.1
35-44	739,844	724,473	15,371	2.1
45-64	975,451	953,299	22,152	2.3
65+	142,391	137,830	4,561	3.2
Total	3,744,611	3,579,971	164,640	4.4

WHITE MALES

Age	Force	Employment	Unempl.	Unempl.
16-17	123,378	99,759	23,619	19.1
18-19	155,919	139,948	15,971	10.2
20-24	435,830	408,978	26,852	6.2
25-34	944,605	919,671	24,934	2.6
35-44	660,366	647,994	12,372	1.9
45-64	873,073	855,167	17,906	2.1
65+	121,893	118,665	3,228	2.6
Total	3,315,064	3,190,182	124,882	3.8

NONWHITE MALES

Age	Labor Force	Employment	Unempl.	Percent Unempl.
16-17	16,513	10,593	5,920	35.9
18-19	23,926	17,720	6,206	25.9
20-24	62,706	51,935	10,771	17.2
25-34	124,048	115,765	8,283	6.7
35-44	79,478	76,479	2,999	3.8
45-64	102,378	98,132	4,246	4.1
65+	20,498	19,165	1,333	6.5
Total	429,547	389,789	39,758	9.3

HISPANIC MALES

Age	Labor Force	Employment	Unempl.	Percent Unempl.
16-17	26,527	20,835	5,692	21.5
18-19	36,797	31,702	5,095	13.8
20-24	98,933	90,636	8,297	8.4
25-34	191,755	183,776	7,979	4.2
35-44	124,149	119,547	4,602	3.7
45-64	121,357	116,504	4,853	4.0
65+	14,140	13,514	626	4.4
Total	613,658	576,514	37,144	6.1

*Projections prepared by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories.
**The Hispanic group is included in the "White" category.

STATE OF TEXAS
Labor Force Characteristics Data
by Race, Sex, and Age

Fiscal Year 1982*

TOTAL FEMALES

Age	Labor Force	Employment	Unempl.	Percent Unempl.
16-17	117,072	86,115	30,957	26.4
18-19	154,570	123,540	31,030	20.1
20-24	517,573	455,983	61,590	11.9
25-34	979,718	927,066	52,652	5.4
35-44	577,081	556,698	20,383	3.5
45-64	663,594	644,297	19,297	2.9
65+	79,381	77,249	2,132	2.7
Total	3,088,989	2,870,948	218,041	7.1

WHITE FEMALES

Age	Labor Force	Employment	Unempl.	Percent Unempl.
16-17	99,176	75,636	23,540	23.7
18-19	129,447	108,988	20,459	15.8
20-24	429,179	390,144	39,035	9.1
25-34	837,027	794,700	42,327	5.1
35-44	494,086	478,385	15,701	3.2
45-64	572,388	557,401	14,987	2.6
65+	68,810	67,057	1,753	2.5
Total	2,630,113	2,472,311	157,802	6.0

NONWHITE FEMALES

Age	Labor Force	Employment	Unempl.	Percent Unempl.
16-17	17,896	10,479	7,417	41.4
18-19	25,123	14,552	10,571	42.1
20-24	88,394	65,839	22,555	25.5
25-34	142,691	132,366	10,325	7.2
35-44	82,995	78,313	4,682	5.6
45-64	91,206	86,896	4,310	4.7
65+	10,571	10,192	379	3.6
Total	458,876	398,637	60,239	13.1

HISPANIC FEMALES

Age	Labor Force	Employment	Unempl.	Percent Unempl.
16-17	31,042	24,168	6,874	22.1
18-19	32,362	24,271	8,091	25.0
20-24	104,290	93,672	10,618	10.2
25-34	203,398	191,377	12,021	5.9
35-44	94,865	90,265	4,600	4.8
45-64	68,115	65,342	2,773	4.1
65+	6,124	5,896	228	3.7
Total	540,196	494,991	45,205	8.4

*Projections prepared by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories.
**The Hispanic group is included in the "White" category.

LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION

Balance of State

	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	1970	1982*	1970	1982*	1970	1982*
MALE						
16-17	11,123	19,345	10,170	17,449	953	1,896
18-19	16,324	23,371	14,776	20,637	1,548	2,734
20-24	42,882	79,156	38,977	69,816	3,905	9,340
25-34	81,352	131,581	74,918	118,582	6,434	12,999
35-44	78,953	87,258	72,802	78,592	6,151	8,666
45-64	140,947	139,357	128,743	126,536	12,204	12,821
65+	25,480	32,593	22,752	29,692	2,728	2,901
Total	397,061	512,661	363,138	461,304	33,923	51,357
FEMALE						
16-17	5,466	15,290	4,883	13,975	583	1,315
18-19	10,286	18,999	9,237	15,940	1,049	3,059
20-24	28,360	59,504	25,133	52,602	3,227	6,902
25-34	40,159	101,998	35,211	87,740	4,948	14,258
35-44	44,813	74,851	39,338	64,527	5,475	10,324
45-64	79,016	97,831	69,542	86,483	9,474	11,348
65+	11,376	16,864	9,814	13,896	1,562	2,968
Total	219,476	385,337	193,158	335,163	26,318	50,174

* Projections prepared by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories.

Source: 1970 Data from 1970 Census, Bureau of the Census.

Section 3. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

The growth of jobs in nonagricultural wage and salary employment slowed slightly between 1979 and 1980 from the pace set in the past five years. Almost 1,400,000 positions were created between 1975 and 1980, a 31 percent increase. While the advance was more moderate between 1979 and 1980, some 260,000 new jobs were added in this twelve-month period. As has been the trend, the majority of these additions occurred in nonmanufacturing industries; however, the manufacturing industries, although smaller, did contribute one-tenth of the new jobs.

In the five years since 1975, manufacturing employment rose by 233,000, or 29 percent. Employers in manufacturing concerns opened 27,000 new jobs between 1979 and 1980, with 80 percent of these positions in durable goods industries. Both nonelectrical machinery and electric and electronic equipment added 6,900 workers over the year.

Electric and electronic equipment, the smaller of the two numerically, had the fastest growth rate of any single durable goods industry, with a 6.8 percent annual rise. This industry group, which includes the manufacture of computer components, electrical wiring equipment, and communication equipment, has had a spectacular increase of 80 percent since 1975, and no sharp decrease is expected in the coming year.

Nonelectrical machinery also expanded by some 6,900 positions over the year, an increase of 4.6 percent. This category includes the manufacture of engines and turbines, farm and garden machinery and equipment, construction machinery, and oilfield machinery. Employment in this industry has grown by 54 percent since 1975, and is expected to climb further in 1982.

Another durable goods segment which has shown considerable expansion over the past few years is fabricated metal products, including the making of plumbing fixtures, heating equipment, sheet metal products, and metal doors, frames, and molding. Many of these products are closely tied to construction, and growth in that industry generates similar increases here. This sector is expected to add more jobs by 1982, although advances may be smaller as housing construction declines from the record highs recorded in the past few years.

The "other durable goods" segment includes the manufacture of measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments and the making of jewelry, silverware, toys, and athletic goods. This group rose by some 3,000 over the year, a 9.5 percent increase; and the growth of the past year is expected to continue through 1982.

Jobs in the manufacture of transportation equipment increased between 1979 and 1980 by 3.2 percent. These include the fabrication of equipment for transportation by land, air and water. An additional 2,500 positions were gained in this segment between 1979 and 1980, and the group has increased by over 20 percent since 1975. It is expected that growth in this sector will be unabated through the coming year, except for possible cutbacks in the automobile portion if current trends toward buying foreign cars prevail through 1982. However, expansion in the aircraft and parts portion should compensate for any losses there.

Employment in furniture and fixtures and in lumber and wood products rose over the five-year period but declined between 1979 and 1980 as tighter money and higher interest rates constricted consumer purchases and housing

construction slowed. Projections for these industry groups indicate that employment levels will remain close to those of 1980 in the coming year, with modest gains expected. Another construction-related decline in employment occurred in stone, clay and glass products, which decreased moderately over the year. A small upswing in employment is expected in this sector by 1982.

Nondurable goods employment climbed 16 percent between 1975 and 1980; and some 5,400 new jobs were created in soft goods industries over the year, an increase of 1.3 percent. The sector contributing the most to the annual expansion was printing, publishing, and allied industries, which rose by 5.4 percent. Much of the increase in this segment, which includes commercial printing, came as a result of the increased number of businesses operating in the State, and continued growth is expected.

Chemicals and allied products also generated a large number of new jobs over the year and had experienced a 19 percent gain from 1975. This group had 1,700 additions over the past year, for a two percent increase. It is expected that a sizable number of positions will be added in this industry group in the coming year.

One of the fastest-growing industries in the State has been petroleum and coal products. However, a large labor-management dispute in this industry idled some 14,000 workers for several months in 1980, causing annual average estimates for that year to drop. Discounting those months affected by the dispute, employment between January and December 1980 rose by 2,800, an increase of 6.6 percent. Growth in this industry is projected to be strong through 1982.

Smaller increases were recorded between 1979 and 1980 in food and kindred products, in leather and leather products, and in apparel and other finished textile products. The "other nondurable goods" group, which includes the fabrication of rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, rose only moderately over the year but experienced a 54 percent gain between 1975 and 1980. Each of these groups is expected to show further advances in employment by 1982.

Textile mill products, the smallest industry group in manufacturing, suffered curtailments in employment both over the year and within the five-year period. This industry is not expected to show much growth by 1982. Paper and allied products also recorded a small loss between 1979 and 1980, but exhibited fairly strong growth from 1975 to 1980. Despite the drop during 1980, employment in this sector is projected to move forward during the coming year.

While nonmanufacturing industries comprise about 82 percent of the total wage and salary estimate in 1980, 90 percent of the over-the-year increase was created by these industries. Some 233,000 new jobs were added in the nonmanufacturing sector over the year, and it has generated 1,165,900 new positions in the five years since 1975.

The service sector provided almost 47,000 additions from 1979 to 1980, for a 3.4 percent advance. The growth was spread throughout the service group, with substantial gains in business and repair services and in medical and health services, as well as in amusement. This expansion was closely associated with the rapid population boom Texas has experienced in the past decade; and since the influx of people into the State is not expected to

diminish in the coming year, demand should continue strong for augmented payrolls in services.

Almost one-fourth of the total jobs in wage and salary employment are contributed by the trade sector. This sector is also somewhat dependent on population growth, although economic factors can easily influence trade. While wholesale and retail trade both increased by about 30 percent between 1975 and 1980, in the past year the sector has shown only a 3.4 percent gain. Even with the decline in the number of accessions, trade still provided some 20 percent of the nonmanufacturing increase over the year. Both segments of trade expanded between 1978 and 1979 by 6.5 percent, but between 1979 and 1980 the retail portion pushed forward by only 2.6 percent while wholesale trade had a 5.3 percent gain. If current economic conditions prevail into 1982, trade is expected to grow at a slower pace than in prior years.

Expansion in government also contributed a large number of new jobs between 1979 and 1980, and this segment was up by 22 percent from 1975 to 1980. Local government generated 77 percent of the total increase in this sector over the year, as federal and state government had much smaller growth. With the federal freeze on hiring and the current restraint on state employment, the local government sector is expected to be the primary source of new jobs through 1982. Some federal cutbacks may have an adverse effect on local government hiring in the future, which would moderate advances.

Employment in mining has surged upward by 78 percent between 1975 and 1980, and in 1980 alone showed a 16 percent advance. This sector has benefitted from the "energy crunch" and the continuing exploration for new oil and gas

in Texas. At the end of 1980, there were an average 236,700 jobs in mining compared to only 133,200 in 1975. This industry is one of the strongest in Texas' economy at the moment, and new jobs in mining are expected to be plentiful in the coming year.

Although employment in construction has risen sharply over the past five years (an increase of 48 percent between 1975 and 1980), in 1980 high interest rates and a tight money supply retarded the growth of construction jobs to only three percent. Those construction segments not directly related to housing should continue to do well through 1982, and housing construction may bounce back to prior record highs if interest rates are lowered during the coming year.

Almost 22,000 new jobs were opened between 1979 and 1980 in finance, insurance, and real estate, for a seven percent increase. Over the five-year period, this group expanded by more than one-third, adding almost 90,000 jobs. Although the real estate portion related to housing may show fewer accessions in the coming year compared to the past few years, employment in the other sectors will continue to move forward briskly through 1982.

Transportation, communications, and utilities jobs increased by one-fourth between 1975 and 1980, but had only a four percent growth rate in the last year of that period. Transportation and allied, the largest sector of this industry, recorded a smaller rate of increase than the two smaller segments -- communications and electric, gas, and sanitary services. Since these two groups are linked closely to population growth, it is expected that they will experience expansion through 1982; and the transportation sector should also show moderate growth in the coming year.

ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY JOBS
1975, 1979, 1980, and 1982*

SIC Code	Industry	1980	% of Total	One Year Prior 1979	Five Year Prior 1975	1982*	Number of Covered Estab.
	TOTAL	5,861,800	100.0	5,601,800	4,462,900	6,097,300	262,593
	Manufacturing	1,048,900	17.9	1,021,900	815,900	1,079,600	16,199
	Durable Goods	624,300	10.7	602,700	449,800	647,700	9,970
24	Lumber & Wood Products	36,000	0.6	36,900	28,500	36,700	1,347
25	Furniture & Fixtures	17,400	0.3	18,700	15,500	17,600	427
32	Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	44,200	0.8	44,600	34,200	44,800	892
33	Primary Metal Industries	47,900	0.8	46,600	36,800	49,800	305
34	Fabricated Metal Products	96,900	1.7	93,300	77,500	100,600	2,026
35	Machinery, exc. Electrical	157,500	2.7	150,600	102,300	163,600	2,879
36	Elec. & Electronic Equip.	108,100	1.8	101,200	60,100	114,600	694
37	Transportation Equipment	81,800	1.4	79,300	67,200	83,300	566
38&39	Other Durable Goods	34,500	0.6	31,500	27,700	36,700	834
	Nondurable Goods	424,600	7.2	419,200	366,100	431,900	6,229
20	Food & Kindred Products	97,600	1.6	96,800	88,800	98,200	1,100
22	Textile Mill Products	5,800	0.1	5,900	6,900	5,700	91
23	Apparel & Other Textile Prod.	75,000	1.3	74,600	69,800	75,500	638
26	Paper & Allied Products	22,100	0.4	22,200	18,200	22,400	201
27	Printing & Publishing	62,300	1.1	59,100	46,400	63,100	2,732
28	Chemicals & Allied Products	81,200	1.4	79,500	68,100	82,400	606
29	Petroleum & Coal Products	40,800	0.7	42,400	40,800	44,100	134
31	Leather & Leather Products	8,300	0.1	7,700	6,700	8,500	139
21&30	Other Nondurable Goods	31,500	0.5	31,000	20,400	32,000	588

* Projected.
** From the Second Quarter 1980 Report of Covered Employment and Wages.

ANNUAL AVERAGE NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY JOBS
1975, 1979, 1980, and 1982*

SIC Code	Industry	1980	% of Total	One Year Prior 1979	Five Years Prior 1975	1982*	Number of Covered Estab.**
	Nonmanufacturing	4,812,900	82.1	4,579,900	3,647,000	5,017,700	246,394
10-14	Mining	236,700	4.0	203,300	133,200	268,700	6,564
15-17	Construction	428,600	7.3	416,200	290,000	435,600	31,592
40-49	Transportation & Public Util.	366,000	6.2	352,400	293,100	378,000	8,662
40-47	Transportation & Allied	211,600	3.6	206,400	171,700	215,600	7,130
48	Communications	84,500	1.4	80,400	66,200	88,500	763
49	Electric, Gas, & San Serv.	69,900	1.2	65,600	55,200	73,900	769
50-59	Trade	1,429,300	24.4	1,382,500	1,100,400	1,475,300	85,942
50	Wholesale Trade	421,200	7.2	400,100	326,000	441,200	24,806
52-59	Retail Trade	1,008,100	17.2	982,400	774,400	1,034,100	61,136
60-67	Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	336,600	5.7	314,900	247,100	357,900	23,003
70-86,89	Services (Excl. Priv. Hshld.)	1,017,600	17.4	957,400	767,400	1,072,600	82,280
91-94	Government	998,100	17.1	953,200	815,800	1,029,600	8,351
	Federal	167,000	2.9	163,200	161,600	168,500	2,123
	State & Local	831,100	14.2	790,000	654,200	861,100	6,228

* Projected.
** From the second quarter 1980 Report of Covered Employment and Wages.

Source: Nonagricultural wage and salary estimates prepared by ERA Department, Texas Employment Commission.

Section 4. EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

A. Labor Supply and Demand

While thousands of new jobs are created each month in Texas, thousands of people continue to search in vain for employment. Much of the imbalance between available jobs and applicants seeking work is the result of the mismatch between person and job. Often openings require education or experience which many applicants lack, and frequently a person seeks work for which he is not fully qualified. Able applicants may exist, but may live in another part of the State and be unwilling to relocate.

Some jobs also remain open because of stringent conditions imposed by employers or due to unpopular working hours (shift work), harsh working conditions, or lower pay than can be found elswhere. All of these factors lead to a surplus of workers registered with TEC offices, as well as many unfilled job openings filed by employers with TEC.

In the last quarter of 1980, there were approximately 17,000 nonagricultural job openings on TEC's records, filed by employers throughout the State. About half of these jobs were in the "hard-to-fill" category -- that is, they had been available for at least 30 days without having been filled. The number of openings declined somewhat in the final quarter of the year, although total openings had been at last year's level in the previous quarters.

More openings were registered with TEC for clerical and sales than for any other occupational group. Some 28 percent of the total in the fourth quarter 1980, or about 4,800 jobs, were in the clerical sector, which includes typing, filing, payroll, and accounting work.

About one-third of these openings were in the "hard-to-fill" column. The sales category made up seven percent of the total openings, and over half of these jobs were considered hard-to-fill. This sector includes real estate sales, travel agents, advertising sales, and sales in trade.

The professional, technical, and kindred category comprised 20 percent of the total, with 3,360 available jobs. These occupations involve professions such as registered nurses, engineers, teachers, artists, accounts managers, and officials. This group had a higher percentage in the hard-to-fill category than any other occupational sector.

About 16 percent of the total openings at the end of 1980 were in the service sector, which includes barbers, ushers, guards, cleaners, and persons engaged in dry cleaning and pressing jobs. Some 49 percent of these 2,730 openings had been open for 30 days or more.

Jobs in machine trades occupations comprised 10 percent of all openings, with almost 1,700 in this category. These positions include machinists, aircraft mechanics, printing occupations, patternmakers, and other jobs concerning the operation of machinery, such as weaving or sawing. Just over one-third of these jobs were considered hard-to-fill.

Structural work jobs made up about eight percent of the openings in the fourth quarter of 1980. Exactly half of these jobs had been open for over 30 days. This category includes occupations concerned with fabricating, erecting, installing, and repairing structures and structural parts, such as riveting and welding.

Other openings available at the end of 1980 were in benchwork, which involves fabrication, inspection, or repair of small products. Jobs were also open in miscellaneous occupations such as motor freight and transportation and in package and materials handling. A smaller number of jobs were available in farming, fishery, and forestry occupations, including field inspectors and greenskeepers.

B. Projected Employment Trends

Employers over the State are expected to add some 235,000 jobs between 1980 and 1982. These additional jobs will occur in most of the occupational groups; but increases will be larger in some sectors, while others will show only a modest growth.

The greatest expansion is projected to occur in the professional, technical, and managerial group, which is expected to add over 68,000 workers in the coming year. More sophisticated technology has created a constant demand for higher skilled persons to work on and with computers and computerized operations. Projections call for some 7,500 new jobs in the field of engineering and science technicians, including drafters and electronic technicians. Another 5,000 positions are expected among engineers between 1980 and 1982. Computer specialists such as programmers and operators will increase by 17 percent, with almost 4,000 additions.

The expanding population will necessitate additional workers in medicine (doctors, nurses, and health technicians), and this segment is expected to add 19,000 jobs by 1982. Another profession affected by population expansion is teaching, and the demand for additional teachers will generate another 17,700 jobs in the coming year.

Proof that clerical workers are the mainstay of most organizations is the number of new clerical jobs expected by 1982. Some 51,000 workers will be added in clerical jobs such as stenographer, typist, bookkeeper, receptionist, and file clerk. As more firms begin doing business in Texas, more clerical jobs are certain to be generated.

Another occupational segment closely tied to the increasing populace is service workers. These jobs provide either personal or business services to the public, and there are expected to be over 31,000 new positions in this sector by 1982. Protective service workers will increase by over 10,000 as cities expand and the need for fire fighters and police officers grows. Cleaning service workers are projected to increase by more than 13,000 between 1980 and 1982, and health service jobs such as nurses aides and orderlies will expand by over 7,500 in that time.

Jobs in the operative occupations will climb by over 26,000 in the coming year, with jobs like welders and flame cutters, assemblers, and dry cleaners showing substantial growth. Transport equipment operatives such as truck drivers are expected to experience a moderate gain by 1982.

The craftworkers, supervisors, and kindred group is forecast to add 22,000 positions in the coming year. Construction workers, including electricians, painters, carpenters, and plumbers, are projected to increase by about 10,000 by 1982. However, much of this growth is dependent on economic conditions remaining at current levels or improving somewhat. If interest rates rise or money is tighter in the coming year, fewer positions in this category are likely to be added.

The number of managers, officials, and proprietors will expand in 1982 by some 19,000. The expansion of ongoing firms and new businesses moving to Texas will create the need for new positions in this sector. Although some firms bring in top-level management from out-of-state, many do not, and even those which transfer executives from other states will need additional managerial staff.

Business expansion will also be responsible for some 8,000 new jobs by 1982 among sales workers. The sales category which is expected to show the most growth during the coming year is sales clerks. Nonfarm laborers, including freight and materials handlers, gardeners, and stock handlers, will exhibit moderate growth through 1982.

Unfilled Nonagricultural Job Openings
State of Texas
Quarterly

	Qtr. Ended Dec. 1980		Qtr. Ended Dec. 1979	
	Total Openings	Open 30 Days or More	Total Openings	Open 30 Days or More
TOTAL	16,954	8,351	20,816	13,477
0-1 (Professional, Technical, and Kindred)	3,361	2,287	3,956	3,049
2 (Clerical and Sales)	5,983	2,503	5,921	3,369
200-249 (Clerical)	4,805	1,769	4,532	2,396
250-299 (Sales)	1,178	734	1,389	973
3 (Services)	2,737	1,348	4,218	2,759
300-309 (Domestics)	208	89	176	88
310-389 (Other Serv. Workers)	2,529	1,259	4,042	2,671
4 (Farm., Fish., & Forestry)	97	60	155	96
5 (Processing Occupations)	140	81	262	155
6 (Machine Trades Occupations)	1,679	613	1,630	1,215
7 (Bench Work Occupations)	655	363	1,012	624
8 (Structural Work Occupations)	1,320	663	2,382	1,525
9 (Miscellaneous Occupations)	982	433	1,280	685
900-919 (Motor Freight & Transp. Occ.)	438	122	625	348
920-929 (Pkg. & Materials Handling)	333	149	518	246
930-979 (Other Misc. Occupations)	211	162	137	91

Source: U. S. Department of Labor ESARS Table 96.

Individuals Placed in Regular Jobs
by Industry & Occupation
State of Texas
Quarter Ending December 31, 1980

	Total	Agri. Ser., Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Contract Const.	Mfg.	Trans., Comm., & Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	Services	Govnt.
TOTAL	73,846	2,679	1,017	7,660	12,750	2,695	20,632	1,788	14,560	10,065
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	3,254	5	29	96	225	56	407	66	1,007	1,363
Clerical	15,028	68	136	395	1,271	456	4,987	817	2,857	4,041
Sales	5,958	4	3	36	118	70	5,125	97	460	45
Domestics	1,431	11	1	7	1	0	12	21	1,360	18
Other Services	11,827	52	15	108	385	70	4,151	309	4,967	1,770
Farming, Forestry, & Fisheries	3,903	2,183	2	16	11	7	874	94	310	406
Processing	2,367	43	50	79	1,562	12	495	5	94	27
Machine Trades	3,402	11	35	98	2,126	68	502	7	416	139
Benchwork	3,682	0	8	120	2,956	22	252	2	302	20
Structural Work	12,843	73	267	6,159	2,022	174	451	326	1,771	1,600
Motor Freight Transp.	3,805	37	102	265	328	1,177	1,340	10	386	160
Pkg. & Mtrl. Handling	5,745	188	103	269	1,674	560	2,004	25	541	381
Other	601	4	266	12	71	23	32	9	89	95

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, ESARS Table 09.

Nonagricultural Job Openings
Received and Filled
by Occupation
State of Texas
Quarter Ending December 31, 1980

	Openings Received				Openings Filled			
	Total	Over 150 Days	4 to 150 Days	3 Days or Less	Total	Over 150 Days	4 to 150 Days	3 Days or Less
TOTAL	127,536	88,571	11,908	27,057	93,605	56,622	10,368	26,615
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	6,935	6,498	366	71	2,491	2,157	269	65
Clerical	23,843	21,468	1,642	733	13,372	11,502	1,260	610
Sales	9,527	6,219	2,312	996	7,008	4,021	1,979	1,008
Domestic	6,226	2,295	319	3,612	5,388	1,632	263	3,493
Other Services	17,724	15,814	863	1,047	11,916	10,174	731	1,011
Farm., Fish., & For.	2,197	977	714	506	1,999	790	709	500
Processing	2,766	2,382	263	121	2,444	2,061	263	120
Machine Trades	5,807	5,603	101	103	3,482	3,323	62	97
Bench Work	4,875	4,668	150	57	3,774	3,602	119	53
Structural Work	21,649	12,147	3,180	6,322	18,657	9,523	2,860	6,274
Motor Freight, Transp.	8,367	4,671	554	3,142	6,870	3,252	504	3,114
Pkg. & Matrl. Handling	16,329	4,965	1,367	9,997	15,305	4,103	1,280	9,922
Other	1,291	864	77	350	899	482	69	348

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, ESARS Table A07.

Employment by Occupations in
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Industries
State of Texas
1980 & 1982*

	1980	1982*
TOTAL, All Occupations	5,861,800	6,097,300
Professional, Technical & Kindred	958,400	1,026,800
Engineers	79,100	84,100
Life & Physical Scientists	18,200	18,300
Mathematical Specialist	2,300	2,400
Engineering & Science Technicians	96,100	103,600
Drafters	28,100	31,100
Electronic Technicians	22,900	24,400
Medical Workers, ex. Technicians	74,100	82,900
Pharmacists	7,000	7,300
Physicians	15,200	16,500
Registered Nurses	41,600	46,900
Health Technologists & Technicians	79,100	89,600
Technicians, except Health	24,000	24,400
Computer Specialists	22,300	26,100
Social Scientists	5,900	6,100
Teachers	287,800	305,500
Writers, Actors, Entertainers	33,400	34,800
Other Prof., Tech., & Kindred	235,600	250,600
Accountants	51,600	55,500
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	507,600	526,800
Sales Managers	18,200	19,500
Administrators, Public Inspectors	13,500	13,600
Other Managers, Officials & Proprietors	476,600	493,900
Sales Workers	429,700	437,800
Insurance Agents, Brokers, etc.	27,000	27,300
Sales Clerks	192,300	195,100
Clerical Workers	1,214,000	1,265,200
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	257,300	272,500
Office Machine Operators	62,700	66,500
Other Clerical Workers	893,900	926,200
Bookkeepers	99,100	102,400
File Clerks	25,200	26,800
Receptionists	38,700	40,900
Craftworkers, Supervisors, & Kindred	714,500	736,500
Construction Workers	187,600	197,500
Carpenters	42,200	43,900
Brickmasons & Stonemasons	5,300	5,500
Cement & Concrete Finishers	10,600	11,600
Electricians	32,800	34,700
Excavating, Grading Machine Operators	35,800	36,000
Painters	18,800	20,100
Plumbers & Pipefitters	27,500	29,300
Metal Crafting Workers	57,400	60,400
Machinists	22,900	23,200
Mechanics, Repairers, Installers	164,100	166,500
Aircraft Mechanics	12,900	13,400
Automobile Mechanics	57,400	58,500
Heavy Equipment Mechanics	26,400	26,800

Employment by Occupations
(continued)

	1979	1982*
Household Appliance Mechanics	5,300	5,500
Radio & Television Repairers	4,700	4,900
Other Mechanics & Repairers	29,900	30,000
Printing Trades Workers	24,000	25,000
Transportation, Public Ut. Workers	27,500	28,600
Other Kindred Workers	174,100	178,700
Stationary Engineers	19,900	20,300
Operatives	826,500	853,000
Operatives, except Transportation	514,100	534,100
Semiskilled Metalworking	99,600	105,500
Welders & Flame Cutters	45,700	47,600
Semiskilled Packing & Inspecting	52,200	52,300
Other Operatives, except Transportation	358,200	373,800
Assemblers	62,700	71,300
Garage Workers, Gas Station Attendants	29,900	29,700
Laundry & Dry Cleaning Operatives	11,700	11,800
Sewers & Stitchers	59,800	60,400
Transport Equipment Operatives	212,800	213,400
Delivery & Route Drivers	60,400	60,800
Truck Drivers	115,500	116,300
Service Workers	810,700	842,000
Cleaning Service Workers	183,500	196,900
Food Service Workers	368,100	368,800
Cooks, except Private	77,400	78,700
Waiters, Waitresses	94,900	95,300
Health Service Workers	67,400	75,000
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	66,800	74,800
Personal Service Workers	58,600	59,100
Barbers	2,300	2,400
Hairdressers, Cosmetologists	19,300	19,600
Protective Service Workers	133,100	143,300
Fire Fighters, Fire Protection	18,200	18,900
Guards	36,300	40,200
Police Officers and Detectives	32,200	33,500
Laborers, except Farm	399,800	409,100
Freight, Materials Handlers	7,000	7,100
Gardeners, Groundskeepers	18,800	18,900
Stock Handlers	56,800	57,100

*Projected

Source: Texas Employment Commission, ERA Department.

Section 5. RECENT TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate in Texas in 1980 averaged 5.3 percent, with some 340,000 persons seeking work. Texas' rate compared very favorably with the National rate of 7.1 percent in 1980, although the State's rate was up from the 4.2 percent averaged in 1979 and the 4.8 percent in 1978. In fact, the 1980 average rate was the same as that recorded for 1977, when there were 308,600 Texans unemployed.

Some 382,700 residents of the State are projected to be unemployed in 1982, with an unemployment rate of 5.6 percent expected. About 57 percent of these jobseekers will be women; and the unemployment rate for females is expected to be 7.1 percent compared to 4.4 percent for males. Almost one-third of the total jobless will be under 20 years old, and another 25 percent of the total are expected to be in the 20-24 year-old category. Those in the 25-44 year-old group will comprise over 30 percent of the total.

More than one-fourth of the total unemployed in 1982 will be Nonwhite, with the unemployment rate for this segment at 11.3 percent. Two-thirds of the jobless who are Nonwhite will be females, and unemployment rates for some female age segments will be as high as 42 percent. Some 63 percent of the Nonwhites seeking work will be under 25 years old.

Over one-fifth of those unemployed in the coming year are expected to be Hispanic, and more than half of these will be women. The unemployment rate for Hispanics as a whole is projected to be 7.1 percent.

Almost one-third of the Hispanic jobless will be under 20 years old; over half of the Hispanic segment will be 24 years old or less. As expected, the higher unemployment rates are for the younger age groups, with rates as high as 25 percent for the Hispanic females 18 to 19 years old.

Comparative Unemployment Rate* Data
United States and Texas
Annual Averages

	Texas	United States
1970	4.4	4.9
1971	5.0	5.9
1972	4.5	5.6
1973	3.9	4.9
1974	4.3	5.6
1975	5.6	8.5
1976	5.7	7.8
1977	5.3	7.0
1978	4.8	6.0
1979	4.2	5.8
1980	5.3	7.1
1981		
January	5.6	8.2
February	4.7	8.0

* Not seasonally adjusted

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor

Section 6. ESTIMATE OF NEEDS FOR EMPLOYMENT-RELATED SERVICES

It is projected that in 1982 there will be some 1,455,700 economically disadvantaged persons in Texas in need of some sort of employment-related services. These disadvantaged will include: those who are members of a "poor" family; those who lack suitable employment and come from a family receiving cash welfare payments; those who are members of a minority group; those who are under 22 years of age; those who have less than a high school education; those who are handicapped; or those who face other barriers to employment.

Almost half, or 48 percent, of these projected economically disadvantaged persons in 1982 will be "Anglo", while Hispanics will make up 28 percent of the total. Nonwhites will comprise some 25 percent of the total disadvantaged.

While unemployment is expected to average 382,700 in 1982, actually some 1,324,100 different persons will be out of work at some time during the coming year. An estimated 95,800 of the unemployed in 1982 will be in the "long-term unemployed" category. This group includes those who have been unemployed for 15 weeks or longer. Some 54 percent of the total long-term unemployed are projected to be males, and 80 percent of the total will be White.

Hispanics will comprise 22 percent of the projected long-term unemployed, and over half of these Hispanics will be females. The Hispanic group is the only sector of the long-term unemployed in which females are expected to outnumber males. About 20 percent of the total in 1982 will be Nonwhite, with men comprising 58 percent of this group.

Three-fourths as many people in the coming year will be underemployed as are jobless. There will be an estimated 275,340 persons in the coming year who are working at part-time jobs because they could not find full-time work, because of a shortage of materials, or because they are beginning or ending a job during the week.

Over half of the persons expected to be employed part-time for economic reasons in 1982 will be men, and two-thirds of the total should be White. Over half of the White category will be male. Some 20 percent of these part-timers will be Nonwhite, with slightly more females than males in this category. Fourteen percent of the part-time employed are projected to be Hispanic, and over half of the Hispanics will be male.

ESTIMATE OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED
State of Texas
1981*

	Total	White	Hispanic 1/	Nonwhite
Total	95,760	77,100	21,167	18,660
Female	43,906	35,979	11,596	7,927
Male	51,854	41,121	9,571	10,733

1/ The Hispanic group is included in the "White" category.

EMPLOYED PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS
State of Texas
1981*

Race	Total	Male	Female
Total - All Races	275,343	144,454	130,889
White	182,878	98,098	84,780
Hispanic	37,726	21,141	16,585
Nonwhite	54,739	25,215	29,524

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
State of Texas
1981*

	Number	Percent of Total
Total - All Economically Disadvantaged 18 Years & Over	1,455,737	100.0
Anglo	694,204	47.7
Hispanic	399,979	27.5
Nonwhite	361,554	24.8

* Projected.

Source: Texas Employment Commission, ERA Department.

Section 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Of the workers registered for work with TEC offices throughout the State in the fourth quarter of 1980, one-fourth were economically disadvantaged. Over 40 percent of the disadvantaged applicants had experience in either clerical and sales occupations or in service jobs. TEC offices also provided services to almost 59,000 economically disadvantaged persons in the final quarter of 1980. While these applicants comprise only a portion of the total economically disadvantaged in the State, the characteristics shown by this group are fairly representative of the whole.

Economically disadvantaged applicants comprised 17 percent of the total in the last quarter of 1980, with more disadvantaged males filing applications than females. Over half of the disadvantaged applicants were between the ages of 20 and 34, and another 18 percent were under 20 years old.

More than half of the disadvantaged applicants were Hispanic, and over one-third of the total Hispanic applicants were disadvantaged. About 20 percent of the economically disadvantaged in the fourth quarter of 1980 were Black, while 21 percent were White.

More than two-thirds of the disadvantaged registered with TEC in the last quarter of 1980 had an eleventh-grade education or less, and 78 percent of the applicants in this group lived in urban areas. About nine percent of the disadvantaged were seasonal farmworkers, and migrant workers made up more than 80 percent of them. Not surprisingly, most of the economically disadvantaged applying for TEC assistance were not working. Some three percent had part-time jobs and two percent were working full-time.

Some seven percent of the economically disadvantaged in the last quarter of 1980 were Veterans, with more than 40 percent of these recently separated from military service. Four percent of the disadvantaged were handicapped, and over 90 percent of these were physically disabled.

TEC offices in the last quarter of 1980 took applications from some 10,990 economically disadvantaged applicants and placed 10,310 disadvantaged applicants in jobs. Another 25,000 of these applicants were referred to jobs.

ACTIVE FILE
State of Texas - December 1980

Occupational Code	Total	Female	Veteran	Age Groups: Under 22	Age Groups: 45 and Older	Minority	Econ. Disadv.
Total	273,665.*	117,403.	52,477.	49,351.	45,660.	147,350.	69,035.
0-1	27,448.	11,079.	8,936.	1,285.	5,772.	8,267.	2,587.
000-169	16,358.	7,359.	4,960.	689.	3,305.	4,936.	1,527.
180-199	11,090.	3,720.	3,976.	596.	2,467.	3,331.	1,060.
2	67,607.	50,423.	7,740.	16,047.	8,115.	30,735.	12,664.
200-249	54,494.	44,088.	5,342.	12,683.	5,980.	25,541.	10,500.
250-299	13,113.	6,335.	2,398.	3,364.	2,135.	5,194.	2,164.
3	42,227.	28,295.	4,005.	8,963.	10,004.	29,984.	17,563.
300-309	3,715.	3,348.	60.	401.	2,040.	3,058.	2,404.
310-319	14,809.	9,795.	1,079.	4,503.	2,695.	9,427.	5,655.
320-389	23,703.	15,152.	2,866.	4,059.	5,269.	17,499.	9,504.
4	8,278.	1,808.	538.	1,691.	2,347.	6,923.	5,152.
400-429	7,951.	1,780.	508.	1,639.	2,270.	6,715.	4,950.
440-449	177.	17.	14.	25.	48.	137.	128.
450-461	150.	11.	16.	27.	29.	71.	74.
5	9,053.	3,207.	1,734.	1,170.	1,892.	6,378.	2,871.
6	15,280.	2,162.	4,941.	2,583.	2,058.	7,074.	2,634.
7	17,141.	11,755.	1,633.	2,185.	2,692.	10,887.	4,096.
8	46,127.	2,115.	12,721.	7,946.	6,901.	23,162.	10,764.
800-859	20,311.	1,247.	6,611.	2,953.	2,651.	9,269.	3,714.
860-899	25,816.	868.	6,110.	4,993.	4,250.	13,893.	7,050.
9	40,504.	6,559.	10,229.	7,481.	5,879.	23,940.	10,704.
900-919	15,998.	834.	5,567.	1,717.	2,535.	8,719.	3,811.
920-929	21,611.	5,212.	3,868.	5,309.	2,947.	14,033.	6,193.
930-979	2,895.	513.	794.	455.	397.	1,188.	700.

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES, DIVISIONS, AND GROUPS - CODES

0-1	Professional, technical, and managerial occupations
000-169	Including occupations in the arts, science, engineering, education, medicine, law, and business relations fields
180-199	Includes managerial occupations which require knowledge of the management and operation of an organization rather than a scientific, technical, or administrative specialty and miscellaneous professional, technical, and managerial occupations
2	Clerical and sales occupations
200-249	Clerical occupations
250-299	Sales occupations
3	Service occupations
300-309	Domestic service occupations
310-319	Food and beverage preparation and service occupations
320-389	Other service occupations
4	Farming, fishery, forestry, and related occupations
400-429	Plant and animal farming and miscellaneous agricultural occupations
440-449	Fishery and related occupations
450-461	Forestry, hunting, trapping, and related occupations
5	Processing occupations
6	Machine trades occupations
7	Bench work occupations
8	Structural work occupations
800-859	Metal fabricating; welding, electrical assembly, installing and repairing; painting; plastering, excavation; grading; paving; and related occupations
860-899	Construction and structural work occupations, not elsewhere classified
9	Miscellaneous occupations
900-919	Motor freight and transportation occupations
920-929	Packaging and materials handling occupations
930-979	Other miscellaneous occupations

* Total number of experienced workers registered with the Texas Employment Commission at the end of 12-31-80. Does not include entry workers with limited job skills.
Quarterly year to date.

APPLICANTS PROVIDED SERVICES
BY TEC OFFICES
Total and Economically Disadvantaged
State of Texas
Quarter Ending 12-31-80

	All Applicants		Economically Disadvantaged	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
TOTAL	336,958	100.0	58,772	100.0
Aged 15 & under	1,300	0.4	227	0.4
16-17	13,128	3.9	2,439	4.2
18-19	37,930	11.3	7,076	12.0
20-21	39,756	11.8	6,323	10.8
22-24	52,866	15.7	7,367	12.5
25-29	62,839	18.6	9,182	15.6
30-34	41,938	12.5	6,953	11.8
35-39	25,343	7.5	4,637	7.9
40-44	18,280	5.4	3,810	6.5
45-54	27,431	8.1	6,804	11.6
55-64	14,144	4.2	3,645	6.2
65 & over	2,003	0.6	309	0.5
Sex				
Male	193,434	57.4	33,517	57.0
Female	143,524	42.6	25,255	43.0
Highest Grade Completed				
0-7	36,015	10.7	16,968	28.9
8-11	101,417	30.1	22,968	39.1
12	134,946	40.0	14,893	25.3
12 +	64,580	19.2	3,943	6.7
Residence				
Urban	286,032	84.9	45,904	78.1
Rural	50,926	15.1	12,868	21.9
Race/Ethnic Group				
White (No Hispanic)	65,790	49.2	12,325	21.0
Black (No Hispanic)	69,138	20.5	11,405	19.4
Hispanic	96,492	28.6	33,806	57.5
Other	5,538	1.7	1,236	2.1
Veteran	50,704	15.0	4,347	7.4
Recently Separated	17,619	5.2	1,930	3.3
Disabled	3,345	1.0	325	0.6
Vietnam-Era	21,746	6.5	1,721	2.9
Under 35	16,559	4.9	1,367	2.3
Handicapped	12,636	3.8	2,333	4.0
Physically Disabled	11,776	3.5	2,132	3.6
Seasonal Farmworker	7,464	2.2	5,188	8.8
Migrant Farmworker	5,891	1.7	4,272	7.3
Employment Status				
Full-time	20,107	6.0	1,208	2.1
Part-time	8,365	2.5	1,591	2.7
Not Working	308,486	91.5	55,973	95.2

Source: U. S. Department of Labor ESARS Report 06.

SERVICES PROVIDED TO
ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED APPLICANTS
REGISTERED WITH TEC OFFICES
STATE OF TEXAS
Quarter Ending 12-31-80

	Total Appls. Placed	Total Inds. Placed	Inds. Referred to Jobs	Inds. for Whom Job Dev. Contacts Were Made
TOTAL	10,994	10,313	25,005	5,814
Aged 15 & under	101	95	114	13
16-17	575	551	944	150
18-19	1,349	1,274	3,001	483
20-21	1,341	1,275	3,280	584
22-24	1,590	1,526	4,032	837
25-29	1,900	1,800	4,682	1,057
30-34	1,264	1,195	2,982	777
35-39	798	746	1,873	490
40-44	609	559	1,329	387
45-54	952	858	1,898	657
55-64	462	398	791	349
65 & over	53	36	79	30
Sex				
Male	6,355	5,782	13,594	3,678
Female	4,639	4,531	11,411	2,136
Highest Grade Completed				
0-7	2,437	2,065	4,228	1,834
8-11	4,510	4,259	9,805	1,788
12	3,174	3,125	8,496	1,617
12 +	873	864	2,476	575
Residence				
Urban	9,060	8,575	21,134	4,606
Rural	1,934	1,738	3,871	1,208
Race/Ethnic Group				
White (No Hispanic)	2,325	2,284	5,663	1,120
Black (No Hispanic)	2,523	2,501	7,119	955
Hispanic	6,045	5,427	11,976	3,701
Other	101	101	247	38
Veteran	1,481	1,456	3,737	1,442
Recently Separated	619	611	1,754	595
Disabled	101	99	305	152
Vietnam-Era	582	573	1,543	623
Under 35	475	468	1,231	468
Handicapped	623	605	1,583	536
Physically Disabled	555	538	1,429	506
Seasonal Farmworker	1,131	905	1,549	1,496
Migrant Farmworker	819	733	1,171	1,283
Employment Status				
Full-time	305	294	765	152
Part-time	260	252	631	117
Not Working	10,429	9,767	23,609	5,545

Source: U. S. Department of Labor ESARS Table B03.

TEXAS TABLE 94 COUNTY 999 TEXAS Statewide

ANALYSIS OF APPLICANT POPULATION AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1980

APPLICANT CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL APPLICANTS						DISADVANTAGED APPLICANTS					VETERAN APPLICANTS		
	TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLYED PRT/TME	YOUTH 16/21	HANDICAPPED	PUBLIC ASSIST	TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED	EMPLYED PRT/TME	EMPLYED FUL/TME	YOUTH 16/21	TOTAL	DISABLD	VIETNAM ERA
A B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
94010SEX/AGE,TOTAL	1336182	1190447	43300	380938	50844	28931	259714	243344	9335	7035	76687	182756	12661	78971
94015MALE	716708	640545	18903	203425	36649	3178	134619	126864	4209	3546	39292	174835	12332	76313
94020 14-15	7837	7621	169	0	44	109	2236	2198	20	14	0	34	4	12
94025 16-17	37070	34762	1719	37070	278	505	7663	7447	136	80	7663	77	1	10
94030 18	37811	34271	1764	37811	398	286	8573	8159	246	168	8573	460	6	15
94035 19	46017	41404	1684	46017	684	178	9128	8628	300	200	9128	1294	35	38
94040 20-21	82527	73737	2267	82527	1725	230	13928	13125	400	403	13928	7476	149	352
94045 22-24	111451	98529	2789	0	3438	313	17219	16176	468	575	0	23494	625	8637
94050 25-44	303210	266154	6503	0	17825	1174	55718	52160	1814	1744	0	99822	6384	62132
94055 45-54	52910	48464	1136	0	6240	243	12591	11854	495	242	0	24220	2549	4240
94060 55-64	31441	29545	677	0	5176	123	6719	6306	308	105	0	16259	2297	817
94065 65 AND OVER	6434	6058	196	0	841	17	848	811	22	15	0	1659	282	60
94070FEMALE	619474	549902	24397	177513	14195	25753	125095	116480	5126	3489	37395	7921	329	2658
94075 14-15	5127	5011	83	0	8	134	1780	1756	10	14	0	4	0	2
94080 16-17	29381	27401	1423	29381	143	920	6380	6192	123	65	6380	15	2	5
94085 18	35087	31570	2053	35087	221	879	8157	7753	244	160	8157	48	1	3
94090 19	41454	36988	2162	41454	312	1156	9290	8782	305	203	9290	151	8	3
94095 20-21	71591	63666	2798	71591	711	2456	13568	12722	424	422	13568	739	9	25
94100 22-24	90407	79277	3005	0	1142	3628	14411	13514	397	500	0	1880	36	472
94105 25-44	260521	228740	8600	0	7171	13384	47551	43967	1890	1694	0	4277	200	2081
94110 45-54	54317	48395	2585	0	2753	2380	15333	13974	1052	307	0	582	40	45
94115 55-64	27797	25197	1471	0	1563	740	8151	7374	658	119	0	390	30	17
94120 65 AND OVER	3992	3657	217	0	171	76	474	446	23	5	0	35	3	4
94125SEX/RACE,ETHNIC														
TOTAL	1336182	1190447	43300	380938	50844	28931	259714	243344	9335	7035	76687	182756	12661	78971
94130MALE	716708	640545	18903	203425	36649	3178	134619	126864	4209	3546	39292	174835	12332	76313
94135 WHITE NOT HISP	383632	317589	10246	102631	22485	1097	32339	30070	1091	1178	7242	114678	8095	49011
94140 BLACK NOT HISP	132727	119593	3674	39861	6315	832	22709	22178	765	766	9654	32113	2209	15053
94145 HISPANIC	208494	192734	5135	58439	7610	1007	75430	71573	2312	1545	21453	27197	1966	11814
94150 AMER INDIAN & ALASKAN NATIVE	1199	1103	36	221	59	5	243	229	5	9	45	317	23	163
94155 ASIAN & PAC IS	8063	7407	129	1726	140	223	2401	2342	21	38	772	255	24	140
94160 INA	2593	2119	83	547	40	14	497	472	15	10	126	275	15	132
94165FEMALE	619474	549902	24397	177513	14195	25753	125095	116480	5126	3489	37395	7921	329	2658
94170 WHITE NOT HISP	315324	274237	13078	87321	7464	2736	23424	21628	954	842	5980	5749	239	1849
94175 BLACK NOT HISP	134490	119171	5830	39300	3564	12485	38510	35050	2084	1376	11996	1423	51	539
94180 HISPANIC	161480	149123	5245	49309	3052	9900	61145	57855	2043	1247	18829	708	37	255
94185 AMER INDIAN & ALASKAN NATIVE	770	703	23	165	22	12	137	131	3	3	36	14	1	5
94190 ASIAN & PAC IS	5475	5047	150	951	81	407	1361	1327	20	14	376	20	0	4
94195 INA	1935	1621	71	467	12	213	518	489	22	7	178	7	1	4
94200SEX/HIGR,CMPLED														
TOTAL	1336182	1190447	43300	380938	50844	28931	259714	243344	9335	7035	76687	182756	12661	78971
94205MALE	716708	640545	18903	203425	36649	3178	134619	126864	4209	3546	39292	174835	12332	76313
94210 0-7	77641	73984	1906	6108	4136	557	35496	33750	1248	518	3121	4867	491	398
94215 8-11	222207	207690	5671	103693	8803	1514	53780	51057	1529	1194	24959	28838	1771	8144
94220 12	263255	230985	5896	74650	14113	805	34005	31754	982	1269	9803	85589	5081	38913
94225 OVER 12	153605	127886	5430	18974	9597	302	11338	10323	450	565	1409	55541	4989	28858
94230FEMALE	619474	549902	24397	177513	14195	25753	125095	116480	5126	3489	37395	7921	329	2658
94235 0-7	56128	52704	2250	4387	2153	5722	30132	28363	1330	439	2421	46	6	10
94240 8-11	180845	167270	6720	76300	4369	11286	49680	46578	1926	1176	20427	316	31	60
94245 12	260648	227918	9328	74752	5589	7505	36235	33408	1386	1441	12333	4531	133	1488
94250 OVER 12	121853	102010	6099	22074	2084	1240	9048	8131	484	433	2214	3028	159	1300

Section 8. CHARACTERISTICS AND NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED

Each month the Bureau of the Census conducts for the Bureau of Labor Statistics the Current Population Survey (CPS), a sample of some 65,000 households Nationwide. Among the questions asked of participants in this survey are several on employment status for each household member. Information gathered in that survey is then analyzed and published by the BLS monthly.

In February 1981, the CPS revealed an estimated 308,000 unemployed persons in Texas, with an unemployment rate of 4.7 percent. Some 52 percent of these jobseekers were males, and over half of these men were aged 16 to 24. The unemployment rate for males in this age group was 10 percent, compared to 4 percent for men as a whole.

Among females who were unemployed in February 1981, the overall unemployment rate was 5.5 percent. Unlike the jobless males, the largest number of unemployed women were in the 25-44 year-old group which had a 6.0 percent unemployment rate. However, the rate for 16-24 year-old females was higher, at 8.2 percent, since labor force participation is not as prevalent for that sector.

The majority of the unemployed were White, and the unemployment rate for this category was almost identical to the total -- 4.2 percent. The highest rate shown for any White age group was 8.4 percent for 16-24 year-olds. The rate for Nonwhites was more than double that for Whites, at 8.9 percent. In fact, the rates for each age group within the Nonwhite segment were about twice those for the same age groups among Whites.

The highest rate was that for Nonwhite youths, 16 to 24 years old, with 17.5 percent of them seeking jobs.

As might be expected, the highest unemployment by age sector was for 16-17 year-olds, with a rate of 17.2 percent. Those 18 to 19 years of age did not fare much better, with a rate of 10.9 percent. Teenage unemployment continues to be a very real issue, even in Texas where overall unemployment is not a major problem. Younger people often lack the training or experience which is required by many employers.

Just over 40 percent of the February 1981 unemployed had lost their last job, while about 20 percent had voluntarily left their previous employment. About 38 percent of the total were entrants into the labor force, and almost 80 percent of these were reentrants -- that is, persons who had worked at some past time, dropped out of the labor force for a period of time, and were reentering it. The other 20 percent of the entrants had never participated in the labor force before.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
State of Texas

Annual Averages
1970-1979

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
1970	4,607,600	4,402,600	205,000	4.4
1971	4,707,300	4,474,000	233,300	5.0
1972	4,863,600	4,644,100	219,500	4.5
1973	4,971,300	4,777,500	193,800	3.9
1974	5,153,200	4,931,800	221,400	4.3
1975	5,311,900	5,016,000	295,900	5.6
1976	5,563,700	5,244,100	319,600	5.7
1977	5,770,500	5,461,900	308,600	5.3
1978	6,012,000	5,723,000	289,000	4.8
1979	6,243,600	5,980,400	263,200	4.2
1980	6,415,000	6,075,000	340,000	5.3

Source: Current Population Survey, U. S. Department of Commerce.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS
CIVILIAN POPULATION

State of Texas
February 1980

	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unempl. Rate
TOTAL	6,561,000	6,253,000	308,000	4.7
By Sex				
Male	3,890,000	3,729,000	161,000	4.1
Aged 16-24	865,000	776,000	89,000	10.3
25-44	1,827,000	1,786,000	41,000	2.2
45-65+	1,198,000	1,167,000	31,000	2.6
Female	2,671,000	2,524,000	147,000	5.5
Aged 16-24	620,000	569,000	51,000	8.2
25-44	1,328,000	1,248,000	80,000	6.0
45-65+	723,000	707,000	16,000	2.2
By Race:				
White	5,845,000	5,601,000	244,000	4.2
Aged 16-24	1,314,000	1,204,000	110,000	8.4
25-44	2,787,000	2,694,000	93,000	3.3
45-65+	1,744,000	1,703,000	41,000	2.4
Nonwhite	716,000	652,000	64,000	8.9
Aged 16-24	171,000	141,000	30,000	17.5
25-44	366,000	340,000	26,000	7.1
45-65+	179,000	171,000	8,000	4.5
By Age Group:				
16-17 Years Old	186,000	154,000	32,000	17.2
18-19 Years Old	341,000	304,000	37,000	10.9
20-24 Years Old	958,000	887,000	71,000	7.4
25-44 Years Old	3,153,000	3,034,000	119,000	3.8
45-64 Years Old	1,698,000	1,656,000	42,000	2.5
65 Years Old & Over	225,000	218,000	7,000	3.1

Source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of the Census.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed
State of Texas
Averages
1980 and 1979

	1980		1979	
	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
TOTAL	67,166	100.0	51,826	100.0
Sex:				
Male	37,267	55.5	25,815	49.8
Female	29,899	44.5	26,011	50.2
Age:				
Under 45	50,406	75.0	37,884	73.1
45 + Over	16,760	25.0	13,942	26.9
Occupation:				
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	8,126	12.1	7,406	14.3
Clerical & Sales	14,796	22.0	12,100	23.3
Service	6,190	9.2	5,320	10.3
Processing	2,892	4.3	2,577	5.0
Machine Trades	3,358	5.0	2,370	4.6
Bench Work	5,381	8.0	4,053	7.8
Structural Work	13,808	20.6	7,643	14.7
Other	12,615	18.8	10,357	20.0
Industry:				
Mining	1,028	1.5	1,008	1.9
Construction	12,287	18.3	6,633	12.8
Manufacturing	16,912	25.2	12,565	24.2
Public Utilities	2,821	4.2	1,889	3.6
Trade	12,888	19.2	10,446	20.2
Fin., Ins., & R. E.	2,362	3.5	1,899	3.7
Services	10,639	15.8	9,519	18.4
Other	8,229	12.3	7,867	15.2
Duration:				
1-2 Weeks	14,686	21.9	11,235	21.7
3-4 Weeks	10,837	16.1	7,986	15.4
5-14 Weeks	29,189	43.5	22,947	44.3
15+	12,454	18.5	9,658	18.6

Source: TEC Activity Records.

Section 9. BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

While many applicants run into some problems in finding employment, often the economically disadvantaged applicant is severly hampered by a combination of obstacles. Some of the problems he faces can be corrected, but many others have no easy solution.

A large number of the economically disadvantaged have little education or training which might prepare them for a job. While this situation can be alleviated with special classes or training, some of the other obstacles which make it difficult to find or hold a job may also prevent him from attending training.

A disadvantaged person who has no personal car may be forced to use public transportation, which may be inaccessible or inconvenient. Many economically disadvantaged persons have children or other relatives who are dependent on them for care. Although child care facilities are springing up at a fast rate, they are still not available everywhere and may not be affordable to those with no steady income.

While some health care is offered to most of the economically disadvantaged, many of these people have health problems which either prevent them from getting a job or cause them to lose it later on. Illness, along with other problems, can cause an applicant to have a poor work history; and many employers are unwilling to hire a person with such a background.

Many of these problems are self-perpetuating in that they are somewhat interdependent. Lack of sufficient income is the primary source of most of these obstacles; and many economically disadvantaged persons have no hope of changing that in the near future, without assistance.

TOTAL VETERAN POPULATION
State of Texas
September 30, 1979

Total Veterans	1,660,000
Post-Vietnam Era	39,000
Vietnam Era (No Service in Korean Conflict)	483,000
Service between Korean and Vietnam only	169,000
Korean Conflict (No Service in W. W. II)	242,000
World War II	698,000
World War I	29,000

Source: Veterans Administration.

Labor Force Estimates
for Vietnam-Era Veterans*
State of Texas

January 1981

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployed	Unempl. Rate
State	400,740	382,450	18,290	4.6
Abilene	4,160	4,060	100	2.4
Amarillo	5,290	5,110	180	3.4
Austin	15,650	15,180	470	3.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	10,410	9,820	590	5.7
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	4,800	4,340	460	9.6
Bryan-College Station	2,590	2,510	80	3.1
Corpus Christi	8,620	8,190	430	5.0
Dallas-Fort Worth	95,890	92,080	3,810	4.0
El Paso	10,900	9,990	910	8.3
Galveston-Texas City	5,170	4,840	330	6.4
Houston	92,770	89,590	3,180	3.4
Killeen-Temple	3,780	3,560	220	5.8
Laredo	2,340	2,040	300	12.8
Longview-Marshall	4,240	4,010	230	5.4
Lubbock	6,170	5,930	240	3.9
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	5,980	5,180	800	13.4
Midland	3,130	3,000	130	4.2
Odessa	3,990	3,810	180	4.5
San Angelo	2,660	2,590	70	2.6
San Antonio	26,280	25,020	1,260	4.8
Sherman-Denison	2,480	2,340	140	5.6
Texarkana	2,920	2,670	250	8.6
Tyler	4,020	3,840	180	4.5
Waco	4,990	4,770	220	4.4
Wichita Falls	3,820	3,650	170	4.5

* Data in this tabulation refer to Veterans 25 to 39 years old.

Source: Texas Employment Commission, ERA Department.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
REGIONAL PERSONNEL TO BE CONTACTED
REGARDING CETA INQUIRIES

Region 01/02

Ms. Mary Lee Jackson
2424 34th Street
P. O. Box 10528
Lubbock, Texas 79408

Region 03/12

Mr. Joe Acosta and/or Mr. Bob Salinas
5150 El Paso Drive
P. O. Box 10276
El Paso, Texas 79994

Region 04

Mr. David Maberry
1049 N. Third Street
P. O. Box 3235
Abilene, Texas 79604

Region 05

Ms. Beverly DeBase
4533 Ross Avenue
Dallas, Texas 75204

Region 06

Mr. Mike Threadgill
1300 East Anderson Lane
Austin, Texas 78752

Region 07

Mr. Jerry Lutz
901 W. Kaufman Street
P. O. Box 839
Paris, Texas 75460

Region 08

Ms. Maricela Ortiz
815 N. Closner
P. O. Box 960
Edinburg, Texas 78539

Region 09

Mr. A. C. Ricketson
233 E. Mitchell Street
P. O. Box 2410
San Antonio, Texas 78298

Region 10

Mr. Frank Snell
215 Franklin Street
Beaumont, Texas 77701

Region 11

Ms. Sam Manning
2913 Louisiana
Houston, Texas 77006

MAJOR SOURCES OF PERSONAL INCOME
AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
State of Texas
(In Millions)

	1978	1977	1975
Total Labor & Proprietors Income by Place of Work	79,094.8	68,532.5	52,641.5
By Type:			
Wage & Salary Disbursements	65,441.1	56,371.7	43,633.5
Other Labor Income	6,510.8	5,477.6	3,785.2
Proprietors Income	7,142.9	6,683.2	5,222.3
Farm	960.5	1,076.5	991.8
Nonfarm	6,182.4	5,606.7	4,231.0
By Industry:			
Farm	1,320.2	1,444.7	1,263.3
Nonfarm	77,774.6	67,087.8	51,378.2
Private			
Ag. Serv., For., Fish., and Other	356.3	270.4	194.1
Mining	4,331.4	3,401.1	2,369.0
Construction	6,656.9	5,612.8	4,005.1
Manufacturing	15,748.1	13,590.0	10,321.9
Nondurable Goods	6,637.5	5,925.0	4,477.1
Durable Goods	9,110.6	7,665.0	5,844.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	6,428.8	5,545.0	4,170.4
Wholesale Trade	6,484.9	5,526.3	4,343.8
Retail Trade	8,601.9	7,478.6	5,827.5
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	4,635.7	3,940.9	2,709.9
Services	12,276.2	10,471.1	8,132.3
Government	12,254.4	11,251.6	9,304.2
Federal, Civilian	2,892.5	2,668.3	2,265.8
Federal, Military	1,767.7	1,687.2	1,609.1
State and Local	7,594.2	6,896.1	5,429.3
Personal Income by Place of Residence	100,803.7	88,283.3	68,330.6
Per Capita Personal Income (Dollars)	7,746	6,894	5,583

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. S. Department of Commerce.